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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF
PREËMINENT AMERICANS

ALLAN G. THURMAN.

From life.

BOSTON
E. W. WALKER CO.
PUBLISHERS.



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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF
PREËMINENT AMERICANS

BY
FREDERICK G. HARRISON

WITH
One Hundred and Twenty Photogravure Portraits.

VOLUME IV.

BOSTON
E. W. WALKER CO.
PUBLISHERS.

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PORTRAITS IN VOLUME IV.

ALLEN G. THURMAN,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY,

NATHANIEL P. BANKS,

HENRY L. DAWES,

GEORGE H. CORLISS,

JOHN A. ANDREW,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

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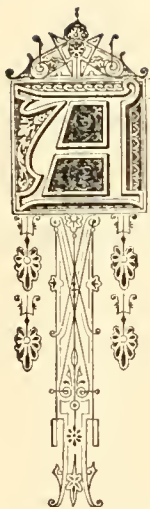
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THOMAS A. EDISON.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.



ALLEN GRANBERRY THURMAN, one of the most distinguished Democratic politicians of that generation which has now nearly passed off from the stage, was born at Lynchburg, Va., on the 13th of November, 1813. His father, Rev. Pleasant Thurman, was at that time a Methodist preacher, but subsequently withdrew from the ministry. To his mother, a gifted North Carolina lady of good family, grand-niece of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, he was, in great measure, indebted for the direction of his studies. In 1819 his father manumitted his slaves, and the family removed to Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio. The only institution of learning which Thurman ever attended, was the academy at this place, where his father was for a time, a tutor, but when his course there was ended, he determined, that although deterred by lack of means from accompanying his companions to college, he would not be behind them in the acquisition of learning. Under maternal guidance he applied himself to study, being especially fond of French and mathematics, in which latter branch his thoroughness while at school had gained for him the appellation of "right-angled triangle Thurman." In process of time he was enabled himself to become a teacher, and at about the age of eighteen was engaged in land-surveying. He was urged to enter the land agency business, which promised to be very remunerative, but he decided to fit himself for the bar, and

was accordingly received as a student in the office of his uncle, William Allen.

In his twenty-first year Mr. Thurman was appointed private secretary to Governor Lucas, a position which involved much hard work, the office hours being from eight in the morning until eight at night. His legal studies were not, however, interrupted, and he was enabled to form the acquaintance of many of the most influential citizens of the State. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1835, he had the good fortune to be taken into partnership by his uncle, at Chillicothe, so that he began his professional career with a practice already established. It also happened, favorably for him, that his partner, being an applicant for political honors, left the business of the firm almost entirely in the hands of Mr. Thurman, who quickly took his place among the notable lawyers of Ohio. For ten years he was engrossed in the duties of his profession, following the courts in four counties, travelling mostly on horseback, and never during that time losing a single term. While he gave his support to the principles and measures of the Democratic party, he declined to be a candidate for office himself, until 1844, when he reluctantly accepted a nomination for Congress, and defeated his Whig opponent after a canvass, in which it is said, not a single discourteous word was used upon either side.

On the 14th of November, 1844, Mr. Thurman was married to Mrs. Mary D. Tompkins; after a long life of domestic happiness such as left nothing to be desired, this estimable lady died October 17, 1891.

Mr. Thurman was the youngest member of the Twenty-Ninth Congress. He did not feel justified in abandoning his valuable practice at the early age of thirty-four, and he was too honest to make use of his official position for his personal profit, and he therefore declined a renomination. After the expiration of his congressional term in 1847, he remained at the bar until 1851, when he was called to the bench, being

elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His term of office was four years, and during the last fourteen months of that time he was Chief Justice. In 1853 he removed to Columbus, which has since remained his home. His judicial decisions were clearly and forcibly rendered, displaying at once his intimate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, and his innate sense of justice. Judge Thurman was not in public life during the war, nor during the few years of feverish political excitement which preceded it; but he regretted the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as re-opening the slavery controversy which seemed to have been finally settled by the compromises of 1850. He would have avoided war, perhaps, by unwise concessions, but after hostilities were actually begun, he very logically reasoned, that if the rebel States were out of the Union, they were a foreign nation, and a legitimate object of attack; and if, on the other hand, they were yet in the Union, they were engaged in an insurrection which should be quelled. In either case he upheld the right and duty of the Federal Government to subdue them by force of arms.

In 1867, Mr. Thurman received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, his Republican opponent being Rutherford B. Hayes. The campaign was long and hotly contested, Mr. Thurman making over a hundred speeches in his own behalf, and in opposition to the proposed amendment of the Ohio Constitution granting the right of suffrage to persons of African descent. He was defeated, but the Democrats secured the rejection of the amendment, and also obtained control of the Legislature, by which Mr. Thurman was chosen United States Senator. He took his seat March 4, 1869, and was at once recognized as the leader of the Democratic side, which he continued to be during the twelve years of his senatorial service. As an illustration of the conscientious manner in which he fulfilled his duties, we may mention the following fact: Being placed upon the committee on Mex-

ican Land Claims, and ascertaining that the greater part, if not all the documents relating to these claims were in Spanish, he took the pains to learn that language in order that he might act intelligently in the matter. His most important committee was the judiciary, and when the Democrats obtained control of the Senate in 1879, he was made chairman. He was likewise elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and actually presided over its deliberations during the illness of Vice-president Wheeler. On the 4th of March, 1881, he yielded his seat to John Sherman, its present occupant, leaving the Senate with the good will of both parties, his bitterest political enemies being, in many instances, his warmest personal friends.

In 1876, Senator Thurman received seven votes in the Democratic National Convention for the presidential nomination, and four years later his strength had so increased that he received sixty-eight on the first ballot. General Garfield, who was elected as his successor in the Senate, but afterward chosen president, showed his appreciation of the abilities of his Ohio neighbor, by appointing him one of the delegates on the part of the United States, to the International Monetary Conference of 1881, held in Paris. He sailed from New York April 5th, accompanied by his wife, and attended the sessions of the Conference, after which he visited various portions of the Old World, and returned home in October. In 1884 he received seven votes for the presidential nomination at the hands of the "Anti-Monopoly party," and eighty-eight on the first ballot in the Democratic Convention, to which he was a delegate. In the following year he declined to be a candidate for the governorship; but in 1886 he was supported by the Democrats of the Legislature for the senatorship. In 1887 he was offered a position upon the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Cleveland, but declined on account of his age and increasing infirmities. At the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in June, 1888, Mr. Thurman was

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

nominated for the office of Vice-president by an immense majority, amid one of those whimsical demonstrations which characterize nominating conventions in general, the waving of thousands of red bandanna handkerchiefs, in allusion to his accustomed use of one of those articles after taking snuff. In the ensuing election he received one hundred and sixty-eight electoral votes, his successful Republican opponent, Mr. Morton, receiving two hundred and thirty-three. Ex-senator Thurman has since remained in the seclusion of private life at Columbus, universally honored and respected. He has frequently received the appellation of the "Noble old Roman," and he has expressed a desire that his epitaph may run, "Here lies a man who was an honest Democrat his life long."





WILLIAM W. WALKER
CLERK
VIA RAIL

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

From a painting in the late residence of Mr. Tilden in Gramercy Park, New York City. Copied by permission of John Bigelow, Esq., one of the executors of the Tilden estate.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.



SAMUEL JONES TILDEN was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1814. The line of his ancestry can be traced back through Lebanon in the Connecticut colony and Scituate in Massachusetts to a respectable family in England, some members of which emigrated to this country in the ship *Hercules* in 1634. His father, Elam Tilden, was a well-to-do farmer and merchant of democratic proclivities, on terms of intimacy with many of the members of that powerful political ring, the Albany Regency, and at a very early age he began to be interested in the politics of the day. He entered Yale in 1832, in a class which produced an unusual number of distinguished men. Ill health compelled his withdrawal from college, but he subsequently completed his education at the University of New York.

Mr. Tilden made his appearance as a political writer when only nineteen, in a series of able articles contributed to the local journals, in which he defended the course of President Jackson toward the Nullifiers, boldly combated the views of Henry Clay upon the tariff, and eulogized his neighbor, Martin Van Buren, the latter effort gaining for him the admiration and friendship of Washington Irving. In February, 1834, he published a defence of President Jackson's financial policy. Rarely have the opinions of a mere boy attracted such favorable attention as did those of Mr. Tilden in these youthful productions. After finishing his academical

studies, he read law for several years, at the same time taking an active part in politics as a champion of democratic men and democratic measures. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and at once opened an office in New York City, where he soon established a highly lucrative practice. He founded the *Daily News* in 1844, for the purpose of advocating Mr. Polk's election ; but withdrew from its management after that object had been accomplished. In 1845 he was elected to the New York Assembly, at a time when serious trouble was threatened by the anti-rent agitations on the part of the tenants of those lordly old families who held immense tracts of land under grants from the English and Dutch Governments. Mr. Tilden was a member of the Legislative Committee to whom these troubles were referred, and in accordance with whose recommendations they were finally adjusted. He was also a participant in the New York Constitutional Convention of 1846.

In the Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore in May, 1848, two rival delegations were present from New York, one known as "Hunkers," and the other of which Mr. Tilden was a member, as "Barnburners." Both were admitted, but the latter, finding their cardinal principle of the non-extension of slavery ignored in the resolutions, withdrew. Mr. Tilden made the report on behalf of the delegates to a "Barnburner" or Freesoil Convention at Utica, in June, at which Martin Van Buren was nominated for the presidency. This defection in the Democratic ranks resulted in the success of the Whig party, and also in Mr. Tilden's retirement from active political life for many years, although, like Mr. Van Buren himself, he effected a reconciliation with the main portion of the party. During these years he attained marked distinction at the bar through his forensic eloquence and legal acumen. In 1857 he was counsel for the heirs of Dr. Burdell, whose mysterious murder was one of the sensations of the day. The crime was imputed to the

doctor's housekeeper, but the woman was discharged for lack of evidence, whereupon she produced a marriage certificate and laid claim to a portion of the murdered man's property, as his widow. Mr. Tilden convinced the jury that her claims were unfounded, and her certificate a forgery. He gradually built up an enormous practice as attorney for railroad corporations, and was without a rival in his ability to extricate such corporations from financial embarrassment. His intimate knowledge of the standing of nearly all the principal roads between the Hudson and the Mississippi, enabled him to make highly profitable investments, and he became the possessor of a colossal fortune. He was a candidate for the attorney-generalship of his State in 1855, but his defeat probably caused him no regret.

It cannot be claimed that Mr. Tilden's conduct during the Civil War displayed any remarkable degree of patriotism, but it would not be candid to imply that he was disloyal. He declared himself in favor of suppressing the insurrection, and on several occasions he drafted resolutions to that effect, but he was severely critical with regard to the measures of the administration, and in 1863 he helped to establish the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge," some of whose publications were certainly calculated to give comfort to the enemy. On the other hand, it is well known that Abraham Lincoln more than once held consultations with Mr. Tilden, with regard to the conduct of affairs. Having made abundant provision for his personal comfort, he began to resume his interest and influence in politics. In 1860 he was a delegate to the adjourned session of the Northern section of the Democratic Convention, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. Four years later, in the National Convention, he opposed the famous resolution which declared the war to be a failure. In 1866 he became chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and soon proved himself

to be the most adroit political manager since Martin Van Buren. For some years he was the associate of the notorious William M. Tweed, and a co-worker with him. In the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867 he opposed the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The national reputation of Mr. Tilden was founded upon his connection with the movement for breaking up the "Tweed ring" of corrupt politicians who made themselves wealthy at the expense of the tax-payers of the great city of New York, which they misgoverned. There appears to be no just cause for withholding from Mr. Tilden his due share of credit in the matter, although in the heat of campaign argument he was freely charged with acting from motives of personal interest. The city government had for many years been under the control of a coterie of unprincipled men which at last became powerful enough to corrupt the State Legislature, and obtain such amendments to the City Charter as seemed to extend its authority indefinitely. The so-called "Tweed charter" was granted in 1870; but it proved to be the last straw which rendered the burden of oppression intolerable. A committee of seventy citizens undertook to overthrow the ring, and prominent among their number was Mr. Tilden. He exerted himself to procure the election of honest men to the Legislature, stood himself for a seat, and was elected. The first and most important step to be taken was the impeachment of the corrupt judges to whom the city officials looked for protection, and this was successfully accomplished in 1872. It was peculiarly Mr. Tilden's own work and was brought about in the face of every imaginable obstacle. The ring was broken up, and some of its members were punished and forced to give up their ill-gotten gains.

In 1873 Mr. Tilden visited Europe. In November, 1874, he was elected Governor of New York by a heavy majority over John A. Dix. His administration was marked by an

unusual number of veto messages, the Legislature being politically opposed to him, and also by extensive reforms in the management of the canals, brought about in accordance with his recommendations. A large number of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, were favorable to Mr. Tilden as a candidate for the presidency, and he received the nomination on the second ballot, amid much enthusiasm. The canvass which followed was more than usually devoid of interest; but the election was followed by four months of feverish excitement, owing to the uncertainty of the result. It was never certainly known whether Mr. Tilden approved of the bungling method which was adopted to settle the dispute, but certain it is that the bill establishing the Electoral Commission received the support of nine-tenths of the Democratic congressmen, while a decided majority of the Republican congressmen opposed it. As is well known, the decision, which was not reached until two days before the new President was to take his oath, was in favor of Mr. Tilden's opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes, who was declared to be elected by a single vote. Mr. Tilden and many of his supporters bitterly denounced the action of the commission, but they wisely and patriotically submitted to its decision.

Governor Tilden retired to private life at the close of his two years' term. He would undoubtedly have received the Democratic nomination for President in 1880, had he not peremptorily refused to allow the use of his name, as he also did four years later. He made another visit to Europe in 1877; but his closing years were for the most part spent at his elegant estate at Greystone on the Hudson, where he died, Aug. 4, 1886.



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JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

From a family portrait.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.



HE great historian of the Netherlands was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, now a portion of the city of Boston, on the 15th of April, 1814. He was of a studious disposition, and his parents' ample means permitted him to follow the natural bent of his inclinations. At ten he was sent to Northampton, to the school at Round Hill, then under the charge of George Bancroft. Master and pupil alike were destined to acquire high renown in the realms of diplomacy and letters. He was permitted to select his studies, and paid especial attention to the modern languages. At thirteen he entered Harvard, where he attained no high rank, studying only when it suited him so to do, reading novels, and writing them too—once even suspended for his negligence. But after his graduation, in 1831, he began to form habits of industry. We are accustomed to lavish praise upon men who perform great achievements and rise to eminence after years of poverty and obscurity. Occasionally we find a man like Motley, with money and friends in abundance, with every opportunity to become a mere dawdler, but who makes a noble use of his extraordinary talents. It may be that such a one is entitled to even more generous applause.

In 1832 he was sent to Germany, and spent two years or more at the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, and in travel. He was the fellow-student and intimate com-

panion of him who became, in after years, the greatest of all Europeans, Otto Von Bismarck, and when the students had become statesmen, their intimacy remained unimpaired. After returning to America, he spent several years in the study of the law, and in 1837 he was married. Two years later he published his first work, a novel entitled "Morton's Hope." He was at this period of his life a diligent reader of history, breakfasting, as he tells us, with a pen behind his ear, and dining with a folio bigger than the table. As yet, however, his studies were prosecuted without definite aim, and he squandered a great deal of time in making researches among the writings of old and long-forgotten authors, instead of availing himself, as he might have done, of the labors of other investigators, who had already explored the same fields.

Mr. Motley was appointed secretary to the Russian legation in 1841, but after spending a winter at the brilliant court of St. Petersburg, with few, if any, official duties to interfere with his enjoyment, he resigned his post and returned home. Upon his arrival in New York, he learned, to his great distress, of the death of his oldest son, a lad of brilliant promise. In 1844 he entered to some extent into politics, making a few speeches in favor of the election of Henry Clay, of whom he was a great admirer. His first historical publication appeared in 1845, in the form of a critical essay in the "North American Review" upon the subject of "Peter the Great, the Founder of the Imperial Power of Russia." This, and subsequent essays of a similar nature, brought him into prominence in that department of letters which he was destined to grace in a manner so honorable to himself and his country. In 1846 he began to collect materials for his great life work, the "History of Holland," in its struggles to gain and maintain its freedom. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

in 1849, and in the same year published a second work of fiction, "Merry Mount." Hardly had Mr. Motley selected the subject for his masterpiece, when it came to his knowledge that Prescott was already preparing for his "Philip the Second," a theme dangerously near to his own. But Prescott soon set his fears at rest, and not only encouraged his younger rival, but, with rare disinterestedness, placed his library at his disposal, and afterwards called attention to Mr. Motley's forthcoming work in the preface to his own. It was a fitting recognition of the cordial relations which had existed between these two preëminent historians, when in 1860, Mr. Motley was chosen to fill the seat in the French Institute left vacant by Mr. Prescott's death. After having been engaged upon his history for several years, he found it impossible to continue the work properly with the materials at his command in this country, and so in 1851, he took his family with him and sailed for Europe. He spent the five following years in Germany, Holland and Switzerland, mingling freely with persons of rank and influence, and enjoying every facility for prosecuting his historical studies. The first portion of his work, the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," was finished in 1856. The great English publisher, Murray, declined the manuscript, and Mr. Motley published it in England at his own expense. An American edition appeared at the same time. Rich was the reward of the patient toiler, for he stepped, at a single bound, into the first rank of living historians. Unstinted praise was bestowed upon the fascinating story of the strife of the Hollanders with the dreadful Alva, of the noble life and tragic death of William of Orange. Mr. Motley now returned to America for a brief rest, passing the winter of 1856-57 quietly in Boston.

After resuming his important task he received signal marks of favor from the King of the Netherlands, for the able manner in which he had recorded the deeds of his

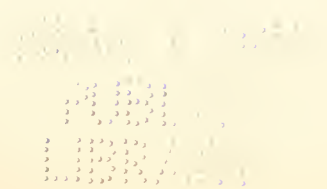
Orange ancestor, "the greatest man of his times." In 1860 appeared two volumes of the second portion of his history, the "United Netherlands," which taking up the thread of his narrative where he had left it, carries it on a quarter of a century, fully sustaining the reputation of the author. This time, of course, he had no difficulty in finding a publisher. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War in America, Mr. Motley had been for several years a resident of England; but his affection for his native country was in no degree lessened by long absence, nor his sense of her present necessities blunted by his constant delving among the musty annals of the past. At the moment when America needed a friend in England, Mr. Motley was at hand, and through a series of letters to the *London Times*, he effectively combated many of the errors concerning our country and its institutions, into which even intelligent Englishmen had fallen. Unaccompanied by his family, he visited the United States in 1861.

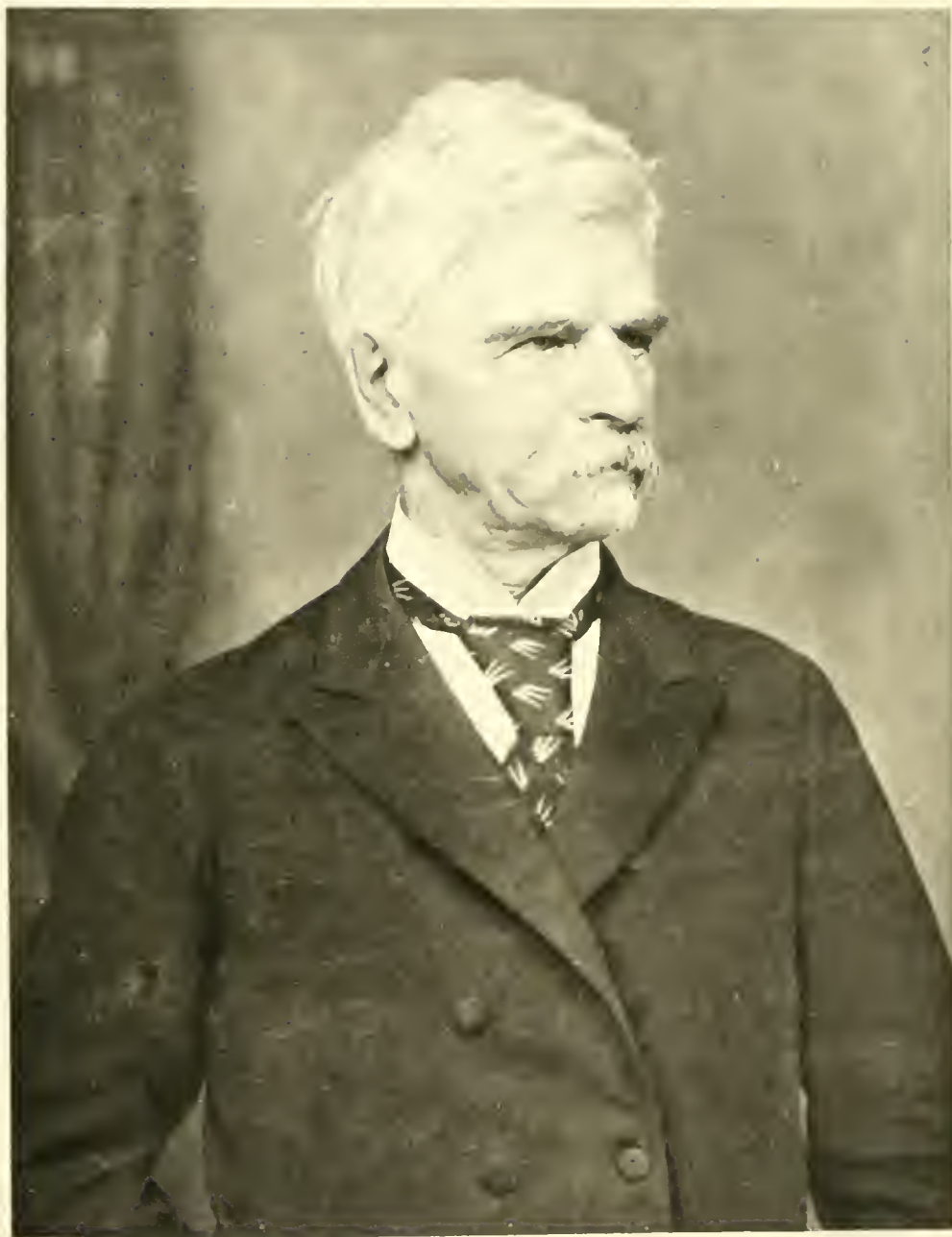
The Austrian Mission becoming unexpectedly vacant, President Lincoln conferred upon Mr. Motley the position of Envoy, which his intimate knowledge of the German language rendered him peculiarly well-fitted to fill, while his eminence in the literary world assured him of a cordial reception at the ultra-exclusive court of Vienna, where he remained throughout Mr. Lincoln's administration. His deep interest in the progress of the great struggle at home is evinced in his correspondence with his friends in America, foremost among whom was Dr. O. W. Holmes. Mr. Motley was retained in office by President Johnson, but unfortunately that gentleman was led to believe that the minister was unfriendly to him, and after a painful correspondence, Motley resigned his office in April, 1867. Congress refusing to confirm the appointment of a successor, the mission remained vacant during the rest of Mr. Johnson's administration.

The publication of the closing volumes of his "History of

the Netherlands" delayed his return to America until June, 1868. During the latter year he made several speeches advocating the election of General Grant as president, and delivered an address before the New York Historical Society. In April, 1869, he was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James. His relations with the aristocracy of England made this post a very agreeable one to him, and it was therefore greatly to his regret, as well as his astonishment, that he was recalled in November, 1870. The reasons for his removal have never been clearly ascertained; but probably his course with regard to the negotiations between the two governments on the subject of the Alabama Claims, was not satisfactory to President Grant.

While completing his last work, the "Life and Death of John of Barneveld," which was published in 1874, Mr. Motley resided for some time in Holland, a house having been placed at his disposal by the queen, whose friendship he had enjoyed for many years. His home was now permanently in England, and two of his daughters were married and settled there. His last visit to America was in the summer of 1875. His health was failing, and he was sorrowing for the loss of his wife, who had died on the last day of the year preceding. He was unfitted for any further literary work, though it had been his desire and intention to write an account of the Thirty Years War. By a singular coincidence, his death occurred near Dorchester in England, the ancient borough from which his native town received its name. He died May 29, 1877, and is buried in the beautiful cemetery of Kensal Green, near London. Mr. Motley was an honorary member of many historical and antiquarian societies, both in this country and in Europe, and received the doctorate from a number of colleges, including Leyden, Oxford and Harvard.



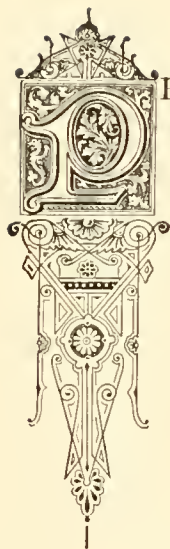


WILLIAM W. WILSON
CLERK
YARRALL

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

Portrait from life, kindly placed at the disposal of the publishers
by Miss Maud Banks.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.



ROMINENT among the citizens whom Massachusetts delights to honor, one who has served her long and faithfully in the halls of legislation and in the chief magistrate's office, and has defended her honor on the field of battle, is Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, who was born in the city (then the town) of Waltham, where he still resides, on the 30th of January, 1816. His parents being poor, he was forced to become a bread-winner before he had mastered the most rudimentary studies, his first occupation being the carrying of bobbins to the weavers in the cotton mill, from which circumstance he was sometimes spoken of in later years as the "bobbin boy." When he had outgrown this employment, he learned the machinist's trade. He was a prime favorite and a leader among his youthful companions and excelled in athletic exercises; but he was also of a very studious disposition, and strove with success to make good his lack of schooling by devoting his leisure moments to reading and study, and improving every opportunity which offered, for adding to his store of knowledge. As he grew older and stronger, his increased earnings enabled him to give more time to his mental improvement; he became a member of the village debating society, and acquired a fine command of language, which soon brought him before the public as a lecturer. He also displayed in a considerable degree, the histrionic talent

which has since distinguished his accomplished daughter. In short, he was energetic, industrious and ambitious, and these sterling qualities combined with a high degree of intelligence, made him a marked man among the people.

From the lyceum and the debating society young Banks made his way into journalism and edited newspapers successively at Waltham and Lowell. He read law, and in due time was admitted to the bar, but having become absorbed in the science of state-craft, he acquired neither extensive practice nor any considerable renown as a lawyer. He was an admirer of the eloquence of Everett and Webster, but the writings of Thomas Jefferson had more weight in the formation of his political opinions than the arguments of the great Whig orators, and consequently he advocated the principles of the Democratic party. But Massachusetts was an old Whig State, and Mr. Banks did not reach even the lowest round of the political ladder — a seat in the General Court — until near the close of his thirty-third year, and after six successive defeats. In 1850, as a very peculiar recognition of the value of his legislative services, he was simultaneously chosen to the State Senate and House of Representatives. He elected to sit for his native town in the Lower House, whereupon he was chosen Speaker by a handsome majority, and this honor was again conferred upon him in the ensuing year. In May, 1853, he was elected President of the Convention for the Revision of the State Constitution.

Mr. Banks was elected to Congress in 1852 by the Democratic-Freesoil coalition which had sent Sumner to the Senate. Taking his seat in December, 1853, he held it through the Thirty-Third, and by two reëlections, through the Thirty-Fourth and a portion of the Thirty-Fifth Congress. Having, like Henry Wilson, temporarily connected himself with the American or "Knownothing" organization, his second election was effected by a fusion between the voters of that faith and the Democrats. Later, he joined the Republicans, and

his third election was as a member of that party. One of the earliest and most important of his speeches in Congress was that of the 18th of May, 1854, in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Thirty-Fourth Congress, which met in December, 1855, was rendered memorable by the long struggle over the choice of a presiding officer. Two months were consumed in the balloting, none of the candidates receiving a majority, when it was finally decided to elect by a plurality, and Mr. Banks was chosen Speaker, having received one hundred and three votes to one hundred for the Democratic nominee, with eleven votes scattering. It is a valuable testimony to the strict impartiality with which he discharged his duties in those trying times, that the complimentary resolution of thanks at the close of his term of office was warmly advocated by representatives from the South. He retired from the speakership March 4, 1857. In the following December, he took his seat as a member of the Thirty-Fifth Congress, but resigned it on the 24th, having been elected Governor of his native Commonwealth.

Mr. Banks was Governor of Massachusetts for three years, being succeeded in January, 1861, by John A. Andrew. A few months later he was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, and in June took command at Baltimore, where by his timely arrest of the city marshal and police commissioners, he discomfited the rebel sympathizers, and Maryland was saved from the crime of secession. When the Federal troops were withdrawn from Baltimore, General Banks was placed in command of a corps of the Army of the Potomac, and to him was assigned the duty of holding Stonewall Jackson in check in the Shenandoah valley while McClellan made his fruitless attempts to reach Richmond. He led the pursuit of the retreating rebels after their defeat at Kernstown, March 23d, 1862. Early in May he was deprived of about three-fifths of his troops who were withdrawn to reinforce other divisions of the army, and with his reduced force was

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

obliged to fall back before Jackson's advance, conducting the retreat into Maryland with great skill. In June his corps was consolidated with General Pope's army, and was again engaged in deadly conflict with the rebels under Jackson at Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August. In this action an aide was killed at his side, and he was himself seriously injured. In September, when McClellan took the field against Lee in Maryland, General Banks took charge of the defences of the city of Washington, and in November he was appointed to the command of a powerful military and naval armament which sailed from New York, under sealed orders, in the following month.

It soon transpired that his destination was New Orleans, where he was to supersede Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in the command of the Department of the Gulf. His special duties were the redemption of Louisiana from the control of traitors, and the re-opening of the Mississippi River by co-operation with Grant and Farragut. He arrived in New Orleans December 15, and endeavored at the outset to pursue a somewhat more conciliatory course than his predecessor, but it soon became evident that kindness was only thrown away upon men who had become desperate in their blind hatred toward the lawful government of the land. He took immediate possession of Baton Rouge. Twenty-two miles above this city, at Port Hudson, the rebels had erected formidable works, commanding the river, and in March, 1863, General Banks made a diversion in their rear, while Admiral Farragut passed the batteries with a portion of his fleet. In April, he undertook an expedition up the Bayou Teche to Opelousas, where he arrived on the 20th after several days' fighting, in which he exposed himself to danger as freely as any of his men. He destroyed a large amount of the enemy's munitions of war, took two thousand prisoners, and effectually protected New Orleans from a threatened attack. After remaining at Opelousas a fortnight, during which time

he took measures for the organization of a corps of colored troops, he marched eastward, and concentrated his forces at Baton Rouge preparatory for the attack upon Port Hudson.

The siege of this stronghold lasted forty days. After a general attack by the land forces and Farragut's fleet, on the 27th of May, the position was regularly invested, a second attempt to capture it by assault on the 14th of June resulting in a Federal repulse with severe loss. For the first time in the war, colored troops were brought under fire, and of them General Banks in his report said "their conduct was heroic." The tidings of the fall of Vicksburg on July 4th was hailed with intense enthusiasm by the besiegers, and caused corresponding despondency among the besieged. Preparations for a third assault were nearly completed, when the rebel commander, Frank Gardner, having ascertained from General Banks that the report of the taking of Vicksburg was authentic, surrendered the fort with five thousand prisoners and a large amount of ordnance. The capture of Port Hudson gave the entire control of the Great River into the hands of the Government, and the "Confederacy" thereby received a blow from which recovery was impossible.

In October, 1863, General Banks landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande and took possession of the greater portion of the Gulf coast of Texas, meeting with very little opposition. Northwestern Louisiana, which was partially occupied by the Nationals in the Opelousas expedition, fell again into rebel hands during the operations against Port Hudson. In March, 1864, General Banks fitted out an expedition to repossess this territory, taking the command in person, and being supported by Admiral Porter with a fleet of gunboats and transports on the Red River. The opening skirmishes resulted favorably to the Union arms; Fort De Russey was captured on the 14th, and the enemy was repulsed at Cane River on the 26th. As Banks advanced, the enemy steadily retired before him; but on the 8th of April, his cavalry

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

advance found itself surrounded by an overwhelming force at Sabine Cross Roads, was defeated with great slaughter, and thrown into confusion. Banks pressed forward into the thickest of the fight, narrowly escaping capture, and with the infantry, succeeded in saving his advance from total destruction. He fell back, closely pursued by the enemy to his reserve line at Pleasant Hill, where he made a stand and won a victory over his pursuers. He favored following up this advantage; but allowed himself to be overruled by the advice of his officers. Further advance was abandoned, and the army retreated to New Orleans, followed and annoyed by prowling guerillas. Thus the Red River expedition ended in disaster, for which General Banks has been far too severely criticised.

In May, 1864, General Canby was appointed to the command of all the Trans-Mississippi forces, and General Banks was relieved, and resigned his commission. In the following fall he was a fourth time elected to Congress, and he served four terms consecutively. In 1872 he favored the election of Horace Greeley, presided over the State Convention of the "Liberal Republicans," and received the vote of one of the Georgia electors for Vice-president. He was again elected to Congress in 1874, by a coalition of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and reëlected in 1876 as a Republican. After the close of this, his ninth term, he remained in private life about two years, when he was appointed United States Marshal for Massachusetts by President Arthur. He was honored by a tenth election to Congress in 1888. Nathaniel P. Banks holds a high position in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Electoral College, at large, November 8, 1892.





WILLIAM H. BROWN
BORN
1840

HENRY L. DAWES.

Portrait from life, presented to the publishers by the
Honorable Senator.

HENRY LAURENS DAWES.



HENRY LAURENS DAWES is a native of the town of Cummington, situated in the Westfield valley in Massachusetts, and noted as being the birthplace of the poet Bryant. Samuel Dawes was one of the earliest settlers of the town, going there from Eastern Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War, and many of his descendants are, at this day, numbered among its prominent citizens. His grandson, Henry Laurens, the most distinguished member of the family, did not, however, long remain a resident of his native town after he had attained his majority. He was born October 30th, 1816, received his education in the common schools and at Yale, and graduated in 1839. During the years of his early manhood he was engaged in teaching, in journalism, and in the study of the law. He edited the *Gazette* at Greenfield, and the *Transcript* at Adams. In the former town he pursued his legal studies, and in the latter, after his admission to the bar in 1842, he settled, and entered upon the profession of a lawyer.

Mr. Dawes began his extended career in the service of the state, in 1848, when he became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He held his seat in that body for two years, and then served a term in the Senate. In 1852 he was again a member of the popular branch, and in the following year he represented the town of Adams in the Constitutional Convention. In 1853 also, he was

appointed district attorney for that section of the State in which he resided. This position he held for four years, or until his election to Congress, which occurred in the fall of 1856. No clearer evidence can be adduced of the high esteem in which a citizen is held, and of his preëminent abilities as a legislator, than his continued reëlection, term after term, to a seat in the councils of the nation. For thirty-six years, without interruption, Mr. Dawes' fellow-citizens thus placed the seal of their approval upon his wisdom, his tact and his unquestioned integrity. For eighteen years he continued to represent the Berkshire district of Massachusetts in the House, and again for eighteen years in the National Senate, he voiced the will of a larger constituency, his native Commonwealth.

Originally a Whig, Mr. Dawes had allied himself with the Republican party, and a Republican he still remains; but he has never slavishly followed the lead of any man or set of men, nor has his devotion to his party ever blinded him to its mistakes or faults. He took his seat in the Thirty-Fifth Congress, in December, 1857, and at once assumed a prominent position among the workers. The Thirty-Fifth was the only Congress of which he was a member in which the Democrats had a majority. It was rendered memorable by the struggle for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, framed by slaveholders and carried by the most unblushing fraud in opposition to the wishes of the people of the Territory. Mr. Dawes took part in the debates, which lasted about three months, the bill for the admission of Kansas, after passing the Senate, being defeated in the House by a narrow majority, to the joy of the North. The Thirty-Sixth Congress was organized in February, 1860, by the Republicans, after a two months' contest, although they had not an actual majority. Mr. Dawes, who had been serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, was now made chairman of the Committee on Elections, and this responsible position

he held for ten years, covering the period of the war, and the major part of the period of reconstruction. During no other decade in our history has there been so large a number of contested election cases; but Mr. Dawes' strict impartiality caused his reports to be accepted as conclusive, alike by political opponents and party associates. He was thoroughly in accord with the war policy of Mr. Lincoln, and possessed the entire confidence of the administration.

In the Forty-First Congress, Mr. Dawes was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and again performed service of great value to the country by his constant watchfulness to prevent a reckless expenditure of the public money. The economy which he exercised, while judicious, was not however niggardly. He was instrumental in securing increased efficiency in the various scientific departments of the government, and especially in the establishment of the signal service, and the introduction of the weather bulletin in 1869 and 1870. He has been termed the father of the weather bureau and of the fisheries commission, and has been well-known for his support of all philanthropic and scientific measures. During the four closing years of his service in the Lower House, Mr. Dawes was its leader, by virtue of his position as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; and he exerted a powerful influence over the tariff legislation in the Forty-Second and the Forty-Third Congresses. His bill of 1872 was carried through the House against the opposition of a portion of his own party, and in 1875, just before the expiration of his last term, the House adopted another of his tariff measures, after having rejected the one reported by the majority of his committee, this last measure being carried by a remarkably brilliant piece of parliamentary tactics.

After the death of Charles Sumner in March, 1874, attention was very generally directed toward Mr. Dawes as his successor; but the Massachusetts Legislature, after

thirty-two unsuccessful ballots, selected Governor Washburn to fill the vacancy for the remaining year of the term. Mr. Dawes declined to stand for a ninth reelection to the House, but the Legislature of 1875 elected him to the United States Senate for the full term beginning on the 4th of March in that year, so that there was no break in the continuity of his legislative career, only a well-merited promotion to a more honorable position. He was twice reelected to the seat which had been occupied by John Quincy Adams, by Webster, by Choate and by Sumner. That he bore his part well is shown by the fact that many even among those members of the Legislature not in accord with his political tenets have given him their votes. His course in the Senate was marked by the same activity and thoroughness as it had been in the House, but along somewhat different lines. Upon the important question of civil service reform he was early in the field, and served upon the committee, having it in charge from its foundation. His colleagues availed themselves freely of the benefit of his judgment and experience, and of his writings and speeches upon that subject. But it was as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, a position held by Mr. Dawes during the last fourteen years of his senatorship, that he chiefly distinguished himself, and in his mastery of the troublesome Indian problem he stands without a peer. In the famous Dawes Bill, the vexed question, "What shall we do with the Red Man?" has apparently been solved to the satisfaction of all right-minded men.

From a minute investigation of all the facts in the case, Mr. Dawes arrived at the conclusion that the traditional policy of the Government toward the Indian was radically wrong. Under the workings of that policy, the red man had been uniformly regarded as an alien, and treaties had been made with him as with foreign powers. While constrained to occupy limited districts grudgingly placed at their disposal in return for the broad domain seized from

their fathers, the natives had been allowed to retain all their savage customs, and few if any attempts had been made to civilize them except through private philanthropy. Their misfortune has been imputed to them as a crime, and the sword has been employed against them without mercy. They have indeed been provided with stores of food and other supplies, when by good chance some thieving agent has not defrauded them of these gifts, but the effect of this mistaken kindness has been to add pauperism and idleness to the other vices of the Indian. The Dawes Act (1887) proposes to educate the native, this education to include the abandonment of their own language for the English tongue, and for this purpose upwards of twenty schools have been established, one among them, that at Santa Fé, N. M., bearing the honored name of the ex-senator. Experience has proved the Indian to be an apt scholar, but he soon relapses into barbarism if permitted to return to his people upon the reservation; therefore the central feature of the bill proposes to induce the natives, as rapidly as possible, to abandon their communal habits, and to occupy farms in severalty where they can learn to live like their white neighbors. By this method the Indian is to receive citizenship, to be subject to all its duties and to enjoy all its privileges. The plan has already proved largely successful, and the fact that many unprincipled persons find their interest in opposing it, is perhaps the greatest cause for regret at Mr. Dawes' retirement from the position where he has so long and so faithfully upheld the national honor, while befriending the poor Indian.

Mr. Dawes is a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, and of much culture. He is a lawyer of considerable distinction, and has twice declined a seat upon the supreme bench of Massachusetts. He is deeply concerned in the welfare of the city of Pittsfield, which has been his legal residence since 1864. He received the degree of LL. D. from Williams College in 1869 and from his alma mater in 1889. He

HENRY L. DAWES.

was married in 1844, and has a family of two sons and a daughter. In bidding a voluntary farewell to his colleagues, on March 4, 1893, Senator Dawes left behind him only two, Senator Sherman and Senator Morrill, who were with him thirty-six years before. Men of his stamp are rare, and it is to be hoped that he may long be spared to give counsel to the younger generation of statesmen upon whom has devolved the direction of the nation's affairs.



GEORGE H. CORLISS.



GEORGE HENRY CORLISS, son of Hiram Corliss, a physician of Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., was born June 2, 1817. When eight years of age he removed with his parents to the neighboring town of Greenwich, and there he attended the common schools until he was fourteen. He then spent a year or two in the counting-room of a cotton factory, after which he entered the academy at Castleton, Vt., where he remained for three years. When he had completed his education, he made a trial of school-teaching, but soon abandoned it, and at twenty-one he was the proprietor of a general country store at Greenwich. Trading was, however, like teaching, only a temporary occupation for one whose remarkable mechanical genius now began to manifest itself in various ways. His inventive powers were first put to a practical use in the construction of a bridge to replace one which had been swept away by the spring freshets, after the local engineering wisdom had decided the feat to be impossible. He likewise became interested in the problem of the sewing-machine, and succeeded in devising one which would do very creditable work, in 1843, three years before Elias Howe's inventions consigned the efforts of all rivals to oblivion.

Mr. Corliss became a resident of Providence, R. I., in the year 1844, and remained so during the rest of his life. Two years after his removal to that great manufacturing centre,

he began the series of investigations which resulted in those improvements in the steam engine which have placed his name on a level with those of Watt, of Stephenson, and of his own famous countryman, Robert Fulton. On March 10, 1849, he obtained letters patent for a device which has enhanced the efficiency of the steam engine more than any other invention since James Watt immortalized himself by perfecting the clumsy and primitive machine of Newcomen. Watt's most valuable invention, the condenser, was patented in 1769. Fifteen years later he devised the throttle-valve and governor to ensure uniformity of motion as the engine was required to perform a greater or less amount of work. This was accomplished by choking off the steam by the throttle-valve, operated automatically by the governor, and thus reducing its pressure to a greater or less extent before it entered the cylinder. By Mr. Corliss' method this result is obtained much more perfectly by allowing the steam to enter the cylinder with its full expansive power, and then causing the governor to indicate, with extreme nicety, the exact point at which the supply shall be "cut off."

Mr. Corliss at once began the manufacture of engines constructed upon his improved model, and in order to introduce them to the public, he adopted the expedient which Boulton and Watt had successfully used three-quarters of a century previously, that of taking an old engine in exchange for a new one, and then accepting a proportion of the saving in expense of running for a certain length of time for his pay. Year by year his business increased and in 1856 the Corliss Steam Engine Company was incorporated, in whose extensive workshops thousands of men have found employment and which has been a potential factor in the growth and prosperity of the Rhode Island metropolis. The fame of Mr. Corliss' improvements spread far and wide, even into foreign lands. Abundance of wealth came to him, but only after years of patient toil, and a multiplicity of lawsuits.

His fertile brain was constantly exercised in the endeavor to render the product of his establishment more and more perfect, and he was ever on the alert to increase its volume, until at length he became the largest manufacturer of stationary engines and boilers in the world.

It is worthy of passing remark that it was not Mr. Corliss' most important invention which was regarded by him with the most pride. The favorite child of his genius was the machine for cutting bevel-gearing, which he patented in 1849. Among his other preëminently useful inventions was an engine specially adapted for pumping purposes in water-works, and improvements in the boiler and other portions of marine engines, whereby the condensed steam being utilized over and over again, the necessity for using salt water is avoided. The merits of his work were appreciated and appropriately acknowledged both at home and abroad. In 1867, he sent a thirty-horse power engine to the Paris Universal Exposition, which won the highest award; his hundred competitors being forced to confess themselves vanquished by American ingenuity. The British commissioner, J. Scott Russell, the builder of the *Great Eastern*, in his report to Parliament, after describing the delicate yet wonderfully effective mechanism of this engine, declared that "the American engine of Corliss everywhere tells of wise forethought, judicious proportion, sound execution and exquisite contrivance." In 1873, Mr. Corliss received the Grand Diploma of Honor from Vienna.

The highest honor that can be conferred upon an inventor in America, is the bestowal of the Rumford medals. Benjamin Thompson was a native of Woburn, Mass. His strong Tory proclivities caused him to be regarded with suspicion by his patriot neighbors, so that his application for a commission in the Continental Army was rejected. He thereupon went to England, where he received a government appointment, and soon became famous as an experimental

philosopher and practical philanthropist. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army, and served against his countrymen during the closing year of the Revolutionary War. He was then knighted, went to Bavaria, and spent many years in the Elector's service, effecting a great improvement in the condition of the peasantry, teaching them, among other things, to eat hasty pudding. This excellent man can hardly be called a good American, yet he did not entirely forget the land of his birth; for when he was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, he selected as his title, Rumford, the early name of Concord, N. H., where he had lived for some years, and where he had married; and in 1796, he endowed the American Academy of Arts and Sciences with five thousand dollars, the income to be used in providing a gold medal and a silver duplicate to be presented from time to time to the author of important discoveries or useful improvements connected with light or heat. The first of these medals was awarded to the count himself, but so sparingly was the honor bestowed, that up to the year 1870, only three other persons were deemed by the Academy to be worthy of their reception. In January of that year, the medals were awarded to George H. Corliss for his improvements in steam engines.

Aside from his business, Mr. Corliss was a worthy citizen and took a deep interest in the welfare of his city and State. He was connected with banking institutions, and although never desirous of political honors, he represented Providence in the Rhode Island senate from 1868 to 1870, during which time he was chairman of the committee on finance. He was a presidential elector in 1876. Of all the productions of his establishment, undoubtedly the best known were the great twin engines which moved the machinery of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The cylinders of these giant motors were forty inches in diameter, with a ten-foot stroke, and

they were capable of exerting two thousand five hundred horse power. In the construction of these engines, which M. Bartholdi declared should have been classed among the "works of art," Mr. Corliss expended, of his own private means, one hundred thousand dollars more than the appropriation. On the 10th of May, 1876, at the word of command from this successful American inventor and manufacturer, the Emperor of Brazil opened the right throttle-valve, and the President of the United States, the left. Surely the most rigid democrat of us all will allow that Mr. Corliss might well be proud of the fact that the rulers of two great nations considered it an honor to act under his orders.

Mr. Corliss retained his activity, and the personal supervision of his business until a short time previous to his death, which occurred February 21, 1888, in his seventy-first year. He was open-hearted and benevolent, and whether we regard him as an inventor, a scientific mechanician, a manufacturer, a man of business, or a citizen, we see exemplified in him the best type of the American character, and his career furnishes a brilliant model for the ambitious youth of the land.





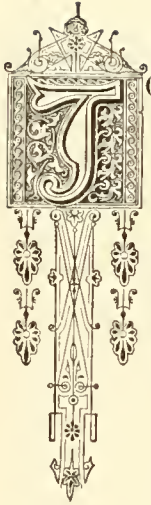


WILLIAM W. BROWN
CLERK
YANKEE

JOHN A. ANDREW.

From the Faneuil Hall portrait by Sargent.

JOHN A. ANDREW.



JOHN ALBION ANDREW, the renowned war governor of Massachusetts, was born on the last day of May, 1818, at Windham, some fourteen miles from Portland, in the District of Maine, then still under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of which he was destined to become the honored chief magistrate. The years of his childhood were spent in the place favorable, above all others, for the development of virtue and nobility of character, the cultured New England home. Here, under the careful guidance of his mother, a highly accomplished lady, he acquired the rudiments of learning. He attended a public school for a time, about his sixth year, but owing perhaps to the lad's delicate physical organization, which kept him from engaging in the rough sports of his companions, his father preferred to have him instructed privately, and so erected a small building for a school house upon his own land. Though not what might be called a brilliant scholar, young Andrew was an earnest student, especially of history and polite literature. His father's house was somewhat noted as a resort for travelling or visiting clergymen, — the "Minister's Hotel" it was sometimes facetiously termed — and he was an interested listener to the conversation of these learned men. He not unfrequently took part in their discussions, and upon several occasions astonished

and perplexed his elders with his questions and arguments. His classical studies, which were commenced at home in his eleventh year, were continued in various academies in neighboring towns. In 1832 his mother died. In his later years it became a fixed custom with Mr. Andrew to honor the memory of this beloved parent, by an annual visit to her grave, making the last one only two months before his death. In 1833 he entered Bowdoin College.

In his freshman year he came under the influence of Professor Longfellow, then hardly known as a poet. Throughout his course his scholarship was low, and he graduated in 1837, without honors. This may have been caused, in part, by the generosity of his father, who, in keeping the young man well supplied with spending money, deprived him of the spur of necessity, which so often incites less fortunate students to extra exertions. His ambition was to attain readiness of speech and facility with his pen, and in these two particulars he met with some degree of success, for he occasionally contributed to the press. In 1836 he wrote the class poem, and on the 4th of July, 1837, he delivered an anti-slavery oration at Brunswick. He had already courageously taken the unpopular side in the memorable controversy. Soon after his graduation his father removed to Boxford, Mass., which had been the earliest home of the family in America, while Mr. Andrew himself took lodgings in Boston and studied law for the next three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1840.

For nearly twenty years, Mr. Andrew was engrossed in the duties of his profession to such an extent as to prevent his acceptance of any public office. Then, too, his radical views upon the question of slavery tended to keep him in the background in the Whig party, with which he acted until he followed the majority in their absorption with the Republicans in 1856. He occasionally made campaign speeches, and is even said to have written some campaign

poetry in the interest of General Harrison in 1840, but he lacked the adroitness of the professional politician. His progress at the bar was not rapid, and he never became a great lawyer like a Webster or a Choate, but he was industrious and faithful to his clients, and his professional services were frequently given to the poor or the unfortunate, without expectation of recompense. In 1854 he defended the persons charged with having attempted the rescue of the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns. He was naturally of a religious turn of mind, and was one of the earliest members of the church of which the late eminent Unitarian divine, James Freeman Clarke, was the pastor, sometimes occupying the pulpit as a lay preacher. He was likewise deeply interested in mission work among the mariners, and was a lifelong friend of the venerable Father Taylor, Boston's famous sailor preacher. The good old man outlived his friend and was profoundly affected by his death. Mr. Andrew married in December, 1848.

In 1857 Mr. Andrew was elected by his fellow-citizens in the sixth ward of Boston, to the Lower House of the Massachusetts General Court, and he was chairman of the committee on probate and insolvency in the shortest session which has been held by that long-winded body for nearly half a century. With a rapidity almost without precedent, he won his way into the popular favor, and became the leader of the House. His most important action was his advocacy of the address for the removal of Judge Loring from the probate-judgeship of Suffolk County. The judge was also United States Commissioner, and was the same person who had gained an unenviable notoriety by ordering the rendition of Anthony Burns in 1854. Mr. Andrew demolished the arguments of the ablest of the pro-slavery sympathizers, and secured the passage of the address by a vote of one hundred and twenty-seven to one hundred and one, in consequence of which Judge Loring was removed by

Governor Banks on the 19th of March, 1858. At the close of his brief legislative experience, Mr. Andrew insisted upon retiring to private life, although offered a seat upon the supreme bench of the Commonwealth, and urged to accept a nomination for the governorship. In 1859 he became responsible for the expenses of the defence in the John Brown trial.

Party managers and pot-house politicians were opposed to Mr. Andrew's advancement, but their opposition, as well as his own disinclination for office, was forced aside by the general popular demand, and in 1860 he accepted the Republican gubernatorial nomination. On the same day upon which the voters of Massachusetts expressed their preference for Abraham Lincoln as president, they elected John A. Andrew governor. Five years in succession was he thus honored, and he was then released from the cares of office only at his own express desire. None of his successors has occupied the chair an equal length of time, and no one of the entire line of supreme executive magistrates has found the duties of his position so arduous, for it fell to his lot to be the leader and counsellor of a great and loyal Commonwealth during all the years of the Rebellion. His first care was to have the state militia placed upon a war footing, which exposed him for a brief period to ridicule, in certain quarters; but his wisdom and foresight quickly became apparent, for when President Lincoln called for troops to defend the nation's life, the Massachusetts column was ready! On the seventeenth day of April, 1861, within forty-eight hours of the call, three regiments were on their way to the front, to be speedily followed by others, and from that day until victory finally perched upon the banners of the North, the Massachusetts boys in blue had in him a powerful and constant friend. Thousands of battle-scarred veterans to-day recall with a thrill of pride, the curled locks and Napoleonic form of good Governor Andrew as he bade

them farewell upon their departure, or welcomed them upon their return.

In his exalted station, Governor Andrew ever retained the simple and unostentatious bearing which characterized him in private life. Although military matters occupied, of course, the first place in his thoughts, he was alive to the best interests of the State in every department of civil affairs as well. The public charities, the schools, agriculture, all received his attention, as his messages to the legislature bear witness. At times he would visit the prisons, and hear from the lips of the prisoners any complaints they might have to make. As his private benevolence and his uprightness had endeared him to a wide circle of friends, so did his manly and independent course while in office give him a firm hold on the hearts of the people of the Commonwealth. On the 5th of January, 1866, he retired from the governorship and resumed the practice of his profession. He was meeting with greater success, pecuniarily, than had ever before attended his efforts in that direction, when apoplexy suddenly terminated his life, on the 30th of October, 1867, at his Boston residence. His loss was deeply felt by all classes of the community, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout the country. Future statesmen may well propose to themselves as a model, John Albion Andrew, who "never was mean enough to despise any man because he was ignorant, or because he was poor, or because he was black."





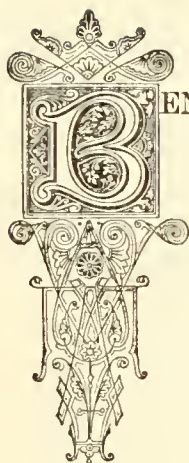
THE
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BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

By Darius Cobb The property of Hon. N. A. Plympton,
of Wellesley.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER was born at Deerfield, N. H., November 5, 1818. His father who had been a captain of dragoons in the American army during the War of 1812, and had subsequently commanded a Letter of Marque in the service of Bolivar, the renowned South American liberator, died in the West Indies shortly after Benjamin's birth. The latter removed with his widowed mother, in his tenth year, to Lowell, Mass., which was thenceforth to be his home. After completing in the Lowell High School the preparatory education which he had begun in his native State, he entered Waterville College, Maine, and graduated in 1838. He was at this time in somewhat delicate health, but a voyage to the Banks in a fishing smack rendered him quite robust, and throughout his long life he was remarkably free from sickness. For the next two years he read law, with the exception of a few months of school-teaching, and in 1840 he was admitted to the bar, making about the same time, his first political speech, in favor of Mr. Van Buren, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Mr. Butler entered upon the practice of his profession with great ardor, and rapidly attained renown as a criminal lawyer, fairly astonishing his elders by his shrewdness and extraordinary legal acumen. He likewise came into prominence as a politician, and as a member of the state militia. In national

affairs his sympathies were with the Democratic party, and he was a delegate to each national convention of that party from 1844 to 1860. In state politics he espoused the cause of the working classes, and bore a prominent part in the agitation for a reduction of the hours of labor, and for other reforms of a similar nature. He first held office in 1853, as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in the same year he occupied a seat in the Constitutional Convention. In 1859 he was one of the three Democratic State Senators, and drew up the bill by which the old Court of Common Pleas was abolished and the Superior Court substituted in its stead. In the Democratic Convention of 1860, he represented a constituency which favored the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for president. When, however, after several ballots, it became evident that the Southern delegates were determined not to accept a Northern candidate, Mr. Butler, in pursuance of a policy of conciliation, deemed it advisable to quiet their threats of disunion, by choosing a nominee from their section, and hence his famous vote for Jefferson Davis. After the convention had adjourned from Charleston to Baltimore, Mr. Butler with a few other delegates from the North, including the chairman, and a majority of those from the South, bolted, and nominated John C. Breckinridge. In 1859 Mr. Butler was the candidate of the Democracy, and in the following year, of the Breckinridge wing, for the Massachusetts governorship; but was upon each occasion defeated.

Mr. Butler joined the militia in 1839 as a private in the Lowell City Guard, and he served in the ranks for three years. He then rose step by step through all the gradations of military rank, and at the opening of the Civil War he was in command of a brigade. Upon the memorable 15th of April, 1861, when Massachusetts was called upon for her quota of the first seventy-five thousand volunteers, Mr. Butler was pleading in a Boston court. An order was placed

in his hands that the Sixth Regiment should report for duty on the morrow. Hastily moving a postponement of his case (which remains postponed to this day) Brigadier-General Butler hurried to Lowell to see to the execution of the order. Next day he was detailed by Governor Andrew to command the Massachusetts contingent, and two days later he left for Washington with the Eighth Regiment. Upon arriving at Philadelphia, he heard of the outrage upon the Massachusetts Sixth at Baltimore, and of the destruction of the railroad track by the secession mob in that city, and he therefore made his way to Annapolis by water, and took command of the surrounding district in accordance with orders from Washington. Having opened a route for the Northern troops to the National capital, he quietly occupied Baltimore on the night of the 13th of May, somewhat to the annoyance of General Scott, who had visions of a more imposing military movement. His presence exerted a salutary influence upon the rebel sympathizers who had held control of the city for some weeks, and the authority of the law was restored. A few days afterward he was commissioned Major-General, relieved of his command, and appointed to that of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, with his headquarters at Fortress Monroe.

Some negro slaves who had been employed by their rebel masters in the construction of earthworks and in other military service, made their escape and came within the Federal lines at Fortress Monroe. The rebels, with an effrontery only equalled by the blackness of their treason, demanded their return under the Fugitive Slave law; but General Butler detained the negroes, as well as others who followed in considerable numbers, as "contraband of war," and his course was approved by the Government. On the 10th of June, a detachment of his troops was defeated at Big Bethel. In August, having been superseded by General Wool, an old officer of the regular army, General Butler took command of



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the land forces in an expedition against Forts Hatteras and Clarke at the mouth of Hatteras Inlet, N. C., which forts capitulated to him on the 29th. After this success he was, at his own request, relieved, and returned to Massachusetts, there to be received with the welcome which was sure to await the gallant soldier who had performed important service for his country.

General Butler now obtained authority from the President to raise and equip six regiments, and on October 1st was assigned to the temporary command of the Department of New England; but early in 1862 he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf. He sailed from Fortress Monroe February 25, and after various mishaps he entered New Orleans on the 1st of May and took formal possession of the city which had been captured by Commodore Farragut a few days previously. He at once proclaimed martial law and assumed control of the local government. General Butler was master of New Orleans for seven months and his conduct during that time is beyond praise. There was no interference with the peaceful citizen, but lawlessness was suppressed with a hand of iron. The poor were provided with food, the streets were cleaned, and a reign of order introduced to which the Crescent City had long been a stranger. With one exception, all classes of the community were rendered law-abiding at short notice, and forced to respect, at least outwardly, the flag of the country which they had dishonored, and its gallant defenders. The exception, strange as it may seem, was the cultured and high-born women, who so far forgot themselves as to offer the vilest insults to the Union soldiers, and were only restrained by the publication of the famous "General Order No. 28," the effect of which was to threaten them with the punishment of the calaboose, in common with the most infamous criminals.

General Butler was superseded by General Banks December 15, 1862, and a few days later returned North. Upon

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taking leave of New Orleans he issued an address to the people of the city, defending, in manly terms, the course he had pursued toward them, and earnestly entreating them to return "not with lip service, but with the heart" to their true allegiance. During the greater portion of the year 1863 General Butler held no command, but was frequently consulted upon matters of importance by the President or the House Committee on the conduct of the war. In November, he was a second time placed in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and a month later he was appointed commissioner to arrange with the insurgents for an exchange of prisoners. Many minor engagements took place during the ensuing winter within the limits of his department; but it was not until May, 1864, that the main body of his troops, which included a large corps of blacks, took the field as the Army of the James. While General Grant with the Army of the Potomac was making his desperate attempt to reach Richmond from the North, in the terrible campaign of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, General Butler moved upon the rebel capital from the South. He was driven back by Beauregard May 16, when within ten miles of the city, and soon afterward was forced to send the greater part of his troops to reënforce General Grant. In June, the latter transferred the Army of the Potomac to the south of the James, establishing his headquarters at City Point, near General Butler's intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred. On several occasions General Butler held command of the combined armies as senior officer in the temporary absence of General Grant. He took a prominent part in the engagements before Petersburg and Richmond during the opening months of the siege. The most noted of his operations was the construction of the Dutch Gap Canal to straighten the course of the James River and enable the Union gunboats to approach Richmond. From causes beyond the control of General Butler or his

troops, it failed to serve the purpose for which it was intended, but has since been dredged out and now forms a part of the main channel of the river.

At this time rebel emissaries and sympathizers abounded in New York. A year previously they had fomented the dreadful draft riots, and it was feared that they would attempt to renew those scenes of disorder on the occasion of the national election in November. To prevent this the Secretary of War ordered a large body of troops from the front to New York City and placed them under the command of General Butler, whose achievements at Baltimore and New Orleans showed him to be preëminently fitted to deal with the dangerous classes of the metropolis. Under his wise management the elections passed off in perfect quiet, and after a complimentary banquet tendered by the most prominent citizens, he returned to his headquarters in the field, November 16, having been absent about two weeks. On the 13th of December General Butler with seven thousand troops of his department sailed from Fortress Monroe to coöperate with Admiral Porter in the capture of Fort Fisher near Wilmington, N. C. At his suggestion a steamer, loaded with upwards of two hundred barrels of gunpowder, was to be blown up as near as possible to the fort in the expectation that the walls would be shattered, or that the garrison would be paralyzed. The experiment, which was not carried out in exact accordance with General Butler's plans, was a failure. The explosion took place December 24, but inflicted little if any damage upon the enemy. The attack was fixed for the following day, but the sea being exceedingly tempestuous, less than half of the troops were landed, and though these gained a slight success over the rebel outposts, General Butler decided to abandon the enterprise on account of the magnitude of the opposing force. Thus ended the first expedition against Fort Fisher, the military and naval leaders mutually laying the blame for its

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failure upon each other, and so giving rise to an unfortunate and life-long controversy between two brave men. With this affair General Butler's military career may be said to have terminated, for on the 8th of January, 1865, he was relieved from his command.

After his retirement to civil life, General Butler entered into politics with renewed ardor, and in 1866 was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Essex district, in which he was only a summer resident. This district he continued to represent for eight years; but in 1874 he was defeated by his Democratic opponent. He acted in harmony with the most radical wing of his party except in his advocacy of the issue of paper money by the general government, and in 1868 he was entrusted with the chief management of the impeachment of President Johnson. It was, however, the fortune of General Butler to make political enemies, even among party associates, while many of the most ardent admirers of his uncompromising course with traitors in arms, felt constrained to refuse their support to his financial views, so that when in 1871, and again in the following year, he sought the Republican nomination for the governorship, he was rejected. In 1876 he was again elected to Congress, this time from the district which had been his home from boyhood, and at the close of his fifth term in 1879, he finally retired from that body. After meeting with defeat at the polls in 1878 and 1879, as an independent candidate, he was, in 1882, elected Governor of Massachusetts, having received the united support of the Democratic party.

Governor Butler enjoyed his long desired honors for only a single year, although he was a candidate for reëlection. In his administration he displayed great independence, and although hampered in his action by an opposing Legislature and Council, he introduced some valuable reforms, and suggested others which have since been adopted. After retiring from the gubernatorial chair in 1884, he held no

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public office. He was nominated for the presidency in 1884 by the Greenback party, but received no electoral votes. Celebrated as a politician and a soldier, Governor Butler won high distinction in his profession, in which he had few rivals and no superiors. In its practice, interrupted during the war, but resumed and pursued with energy to the very last day of his life, he amassed a fortune which he greatly increased by investments, especially in manufacturing enterprises. At the time of his death, which occurred very unexpectedly at Washington, on the 11th of January, 1893, he was without doubt the most widely known citizen of the Bay State. His remains were interred at Lowell with full military honors. Mrs. Butler, to whom he was married in 1844, and who accompanied him in all his military movements, died in 1877.



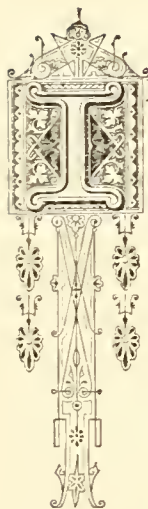


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JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.



IN the year 1774 the mansion of a Tory gentleman of Cambridge, Mass., Thomas Oliver, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, was surrounded by a "committee" of four thousand patriots, and its occupant was forced to resign his office. Two years later, this same gentleman, in company with many others whose loyalty to their king outweighed their loyalty to country, went beyond seas, and his property fell into the hands of a very pronounced Democrat, Elbridge Gerry, afterwards Vice-president of the United States. Five years after the death of the latter the mansion was purchased by a Boston clergyman, and in it was born, on the 22d of February, 1819, this clergyman's youngest son, James Russell Lowell, destined to become one of the most brilliant lights of American literature. His boyhood and school life in the quiet university town, the very focus of New England culture, were marked by no unusual events, but their every-day incidents, commonplace in themselves, form the ground work of many a pleasing fancy of the poet's pen. His ancestors for several generations had been Harvard graduates, and at the age of sixteen, he too, following the traditions of the family, entered that famous seat of learning.

Lowell's scholarship while at college was not above the average; indeed, a fondness for general reading, acquired through familiarity with his father's excellent library, was fostered to such an extent as to make serious inroads upon the time which should have been devoted to his regular

studies, and as the result of his over-indulgence in the literary treasures of the college library, combined with his persistence in absenting himself from prayers, he was suspended during the course of his senior year; rusticated at Concord, where he met Ralph Waldo Emerson. This severe discipline on the part of the faculty did not, however, blind his classmates to the fact that he alone among them was a transcendent genius, and they confidently foretold his coming fame. He was already a versifier, and upon his graduation in 1838, he contributed the class poem, though being in disgrace at the time, he was not permitted to read it himself, and it was only by stealth that he was enabled to attend the commencement festivities. This poem, printed in the following year, was the earliest published work of the distinguished writer, who now made his bow to the public at the age of twenty.

After quitting college, Lowell was for a time a student of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and actually opened an office in Boston; but the legal profession soon proved to be utterly repugnant to his tastes, and he determined to devote himself wholly to literary pursuits. His first volume of poems, "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841 and contained many pieces which have not since been reprinted; but even in these youthful efforts he displayed that strong originality which distinguished him above his contemporaries. A second volume was published in 1844, the year of his marriage to his first wife, Maria White, whose ardent devotion to the anti-slavery cause soon led to its espousal by her husband, who, in consecrating his pen to the work of liberating a race from bondage, opened for himself a broad entrance into the Temple of Fame. He had, meanwhile, edited a magazine, "The Pioneer," which obtained so few subscribers, owing no doubt to its highly æsthetic character, that it lived but three short months. In 1845 he published a criticism on some of the old English poets, his

first prose work of importance, and it may be remarked that Lowell found more difficulty in writing prose than poetry. The latter he regarded as his peculiar province. "If I have any vocation," he declared, "it is the making of verse."

Lowell's masterpiece, or perhaps more correctly his most celebrated production, was the series of poems which appeared in the *Boston Courier* during the years 1846 and 1847, and were published in 1848 under the collective title of the "Biglow Papers." These poems were ostensibly written by an uncultured New England countryman, and were couched in the language which such a person would use, sometimes called, with doubtful propriety, the "Yankee dialect." Under this slight and attractive disguise was discovered to lie a satire unequalled in its keenness by the work of any other modern writer in the English tongue, and directed against the policy of the pro-slavery party, especially in bringing about the war with Mexico. The "Biglow Papers" were received with great favor in America; they pleased the fancy of the English people as few American writings have done, and they are still read with pleasure by a generation which is forced to use a glossary to make them intelligible. In 1848 and the following year, Lowell published many poems in a more serious vein including one of his best, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," and also a series of witty sketches of American authors entitled "A Fable for Critics."

Owing to the alarming condition of his wife's health, Lowell decided to reside abroad with her for a year, and they took passage for Europe in the spring of 1851, in a sailing vessel. A delightful trip through Great Britain, France and Switzerland was supplemented by a longer sojourn in Italy; but the desired object failed of its accomplishment. The poet brought his wife back to her native New England in December, 1852, and in the following October she died.

Lowell had now attained to a position of eminence among

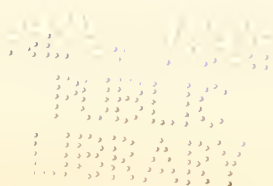
men of letters, and his essays and poems graced the pages of the best literary periodicals of the day, even at the South, notwithstanding his abolitionism. Early in 1855 he made his appearance upon the lecture platform, delivering his first course at the Lowell Institute in Boston, upon the British Poets, ever a favorite theme with him. In the previous year he had written a sketch of the life of Keats, as an introduction to a new edition of the works of that author. During the years which had elapsed since his graduation, Lowell had, by diligent study, acquired a very thorough knowledge of the languages and literature of Spain, France, Italy and Germany, and in 1855 he was chosen to succeed Longfellow, his intimate friend and near neighbor, as Smith Professor of French and Spanish and Professor of Belles Lettres at Harvard. He was likewise granted, as his famous predecessor had been twenty years previously, leave of absence for study abroad.

After having devoted about a year to the improvement of his knowledge of the German tongue, in the city of Dresden, Lowell began the discharge of his collegiate duties. Shortly after his return to America he became interested in the establishment of Boston's leading magazine, the "Atlantic Monthly," and was its editor during the first five years of its existence. Toward the close of the year 1857, he married his second wife, who died in London in February, 1885. Lowell was a true lover of his country, and his war-time writings are replete with a spirit of patriotism. They include a second series of the "Biglow Papers," considered by the critics to be superior to the first, and a fine Commemorative Ode (1865) in honor of the Harvard graduates who lost their lives in battle, three of his own nephews being among the number. From 1863 to 1872, he was editor of the "North American Review," and in 1870 he published two volumes of prose, "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows."

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From 1872 to 1874 Mr. Lowell resided abroad, and in the latter year received the degree of LL. D. from Cambridge. In 1876 he was a presidential elector, casting his vote for President Hayes, who was pleased in the following year to appoint him Minister to Spain, after he had declined the Austrian mission. From Madrid he was transferred in 1880 to London, as Minister to the Court of St. James, which post he held until he was relieved by President Cleveland in 1885, in accordance with our established American custom which includes even the most honorable diplomatic offices among the spoils of party victory. For both of these positions he was eminently qualified, though happily he was not called upon to adjust any international disputes. He peculiarly endeared himself to the people of England, high and low, and made numerous public addresses during his stay in that country, the most important of which was that delivered at Birmingham in October, 1884, upon "Democracy." Among the tokens of respect shown him, and the American people through him, was his election to the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrews University.

After his return to America, where he was received with a hearty welcome, Lowell continued for several years to use his pen with undiminished power, and frequently spoke in public. In January, 1886, he addressed the Senate Committee on Patents at Washington in favor of International Copyright, and in November he delivered the oration at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Harvard College. At the close of 1890 his health began rapidly to decline, and by the early summer of 1891 all hope of his recovery was gone. On the morning of August 12 he died, at the old mansion of Elmwood, in which he had been born, and which, with only a few short intervals, had been his life-long home. His works have a permanent value and "for many a long day will add sunlight to daylight by making the happy happier."



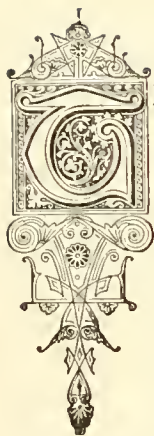


ALLEN
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ELIAS HOWE.

From life, by Hawes.

ELIAS HOWE.



THE truth of the old saying, that "necessity is the mother of invention," is, in one sense at least, strikingly illustrated in the achievement which brought both fame and fortune to Elias Howe, a man whose abilities as a mechanic, and whose inventive genius were by no means extraordinary, and were only evoked by the stress of circumstances seemingly fortuitous. He was a native of Spencer, Mass., and was born on the 9th of July, 1819. He began to work when a mere child, being employed at home, with other members of the family, in sticking wire teeth into the strips of leather which constitute the cards used in cotton and woollen manufactories. When he grew older he assisted his father in the mill and on the farm, and in winter went to the district school. At eleven, he went to "live out" with a neighbor, but he was not sufficiently strong to endure the toil of farming, and returned home at the end of about a year. In 1835 he went to Lowell, and found employment in a cotton factory, earning about fifty cents a day, until the panic of 1837 closed the mill, when he made his way to Cambridge, and was for a short time a fellow-workman in a machine shop, and a roommate of his cousin, Nathaniel P. Banks, a sketch of whose life has already been given to our readers.

He presently found a situation more to his taste with a

Boston machinist, with whom he remained for several years. He one day overheard a conversation in which one of the speakers, a man of wealth, made the remark that he would guarantee an independent fortune to the man who should invent a machine for sewing. It made no impression upon him at the time, and soon passed from his recollection. In 1840 he arrived at man's estate, and being in receipt of an income of nine dollars a week, he took a wife. In process of time he made the inevitable discovery that his earnings, which had sufficed for his own moderate needs, were all too small to meet the demands of a growing family. His work, too, was very fatiguing, and began to undermine his health. One evening, when he had returned to his home pretty well discouraged, he chanced to observe that his wife, with willing, though weary fingers, was busily plying her needle. At once the remark about a machine to lighten the toil of the seamstress recurred to him; he seemed to see an opportunity to better his condition, and he determined to seize upon it. The idea took possession of his mind; every moment of spare time was given to thought and experiment, and at length he neglected his business entirely and left the shop. His father, who was now living in Cambridge, made room for him and his family in his garret, and so Elias was once more literally under the paternal roof. In Cambridge there also lived an old schoolmate of his, named Fisher, who had thus far met with better success in life than he, and many conversations took place between them upon the subject which engrossed Howe's mind. After a while, Fisher agreed to provide a home for Howe and his family, and to advance five hundred dollars, or more if necessary, for the purchase of the requisite tools and materials, in return for which he was to receive a half interest in the invention. With this opportune aid, and his father's attic for a workshop, Elias Howe continued his experiments with enthusiasm, heedless of ridicule.

It must not be supposed that Howe was the only person who had, up to this time, sought to devise a machine for sewing. Many attempts, some of them fairly successful, had been made in England, in France, and even in our own country. Thomas Saint patented a machine in England in 1790, designed chiefly for stitching leather, which contained, in embryo, some of the features of the modern sewing-machine; but it was a clumsy affair, using a single thread, and soon fell into disuse. The Watts, and Cartwrights, and Davys of England seemed to think it scarce worth their while to exercise their inventive powers in so commonplace an art as needlework. In France, Barthélemy Thimonier received letters patent in 1830, for a crocheting machine which could be used for sewing, and which was somewhat more practical than Saint's device. In 1841, just about the time when Howe's interest in the subject was awakened, eighty of these machines were in actual use in the city of Paris, for the manufacture of army clothes; but a mob of workmen, in their ignorant opposition to labor-saving machinery, destroyed them all, and nearly took the life of the unfortunate inventor. He nevertheless continued to make improvements; but fortune was strangely against him; he suffered from a second mob, in 1848, and his invention attracted little or no attention when exhibited at the World's Fair at London in 1851, although Howe's machine was by that time known on both sides of the water. Thimonier died in poverty in 1857. English indifference and French prejudice conspired to leave the way clear for American ingenuity and enterprise, to which the world is indebted for the sewing-machine.

In the United States several persons were engaged simultaneously with Howe, in endeavoring to solve the interesting problem; but all, according to the best testimony, unknown to him, and some among them received patents which antedate his. B. W. Bean, in 1843, patented a machine which

made a running stitch, similar to hand work, and which was introduced into England, and extensively used there for basting. It was not until 1844 that Howe, after several years of fruitless experimenting, hit upon the true principles of the sewing-machine, a needle grooved and eyed at the point, and two interlocking threads, and it detracts in no measure from his credit, that essentially the same principles were embodied in a machine constructed ten years previously by Walter Hunt of New York. This gentleman, whose talents as an inventor were far greater than those of Howe, lacked the energy of the latter, and he had laid aside this most valuable of his contrivances, as practically useless. Howe completed his first machine — crude indeed when compared with the perfected wonders of the present day — in May, 1845, and in July of that year he made upon it two complete suits of clothes, sewed more strongly than the work of any tailor, one of which was worn by himself, and the other by his partner. Some improvements were made, and the invention was patented in the United States on the 10th of September, 1846.

Great was the rejoicing of the partners over their success; but their joy was quickly turned to mourning, for upon attempting to introduce his machine to the public, Howe encountered obstacles which were for a time insurmountable. With the appliances for manufacture then available, the machines cost about two hundred and fifty dollars each, a sum which effectually prevented their use in families, and the tailors rejected it, owing to the prejudices of their workmen. Fisher, whose single suit of clothes had cost him about two thousand dollars, now lost confidence entirely, and refused to incur any further risks, so Howe was obliged to return again to his father's attic, and found employment as a railroad engineer, a position for which he was ill-fitted physically, and which he was soon obliged to relinquish. Finding it impossible to sell his machines in the United

States, or to interest capitalists in their manufacture, he determined to send one to England, by his brother Amasa, who sailed with it in October, 1846. He soon found a purchaser in London, William Thomas, a corset maker, who paid fifty pounds for the machine, together with the sole right to control the manufacture in England, and agreed to pay Elias three pounds a week for his services in adapting it to his business, and a royalty of three pounds on each machine which might be sold. This bargain, which was perhaps as good a one as could have been made under the circumstances, ultimately proved to be quite profitable for Mr. Thomas. Amasa returned to America, and in February, 1847, both brothers went to England. Elias entered the employ of Thomas, where he remained for about eight months, when the latter, feeling able to dispense with his services, grew so overbearing that Howe left him. In the meanwhile, Howe's wife and three children had joined him, and he now found himself, with this family on his hands, in the great city of London, sick, and nearly destitute.

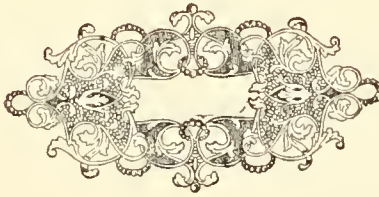
Many months of extreme poverty ensued. His only resource was to set about the manufacture and sale of his sewing-machine, and this he did, with some little help from a charitably disposed acquaintance. He at length succeeded in some way, it is hardly known how, in raising enough money to send his family home to America, while he himself toiled on until he had completed another machine, which he sold to a tailor for five pounds, though it was fully worth fifty. In payment he accepted a note which he was perforce content to discount for four pounds. The expenses of his own homeward journey entirely exhausted his means, so that upon landing in New York in April, 1849, he had but a single half-crown in his pocket. Even the remnant of his household goods, which followed him in another vessel, was lost by shipwreck on the coast of Cape Cod. Worst of all, he was met by the sad tidings of the mortal illness of his

wife, and was forced to beg his passage to Cambridge, where he arrived just in time to bid her farewell; but this most cruel stroke of adverse fortune was to be the final one.

Howe now found that although capitalists had declined to purchase his invention, they had not scrupled, during his absence, to steal it. Now that he had discovered the prime secrets, other inventors, quick to avail themselves of the benefits of his labors, combined them with improvements of their own, and at last a demand for sewing-machines was created. Having redeemed his original machine and his letters patent, which he had been forced to pawn in London, he made a demand upon the infringing parties for a recognition of his rights and a proper recompense; but these rights he only obtained after several years of expensive lawsuits. He was fortunate in getting assistance from a friend, George W. Bliss, who purchased Fisher's interest, taking care, however, to further secure himself by a mortgage upon the farm of the inventor's father. In 1850 Howe began the manufacture of sewing-machines in New York, and from that time his prospects began to improve. His income continued to increase rapidly, year by year, during the remainder of his short life. Foremost among his rivals was Isaac M. Singer, who by some chance succeeded in unearthing the long-forgotten remains of Hunt's machine, but Hunt was unable to reconstruct it, even after the most diligent effort, and the courts adjudged that he had forfeited his claims to any benefit from his invention, through his abandonment of them.

Elias Howe's rights were judicially confirmed in 1854, and the rival manufacturers, instead of longer continuing the expensive controversy, wisely decided to unite their interests in a combination. Mr. Howe received from this combination royalties, which enabled him, in 1855, to repurchase all the rights which he had sold during his adversity, and which, by the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, had made him a

millionaire. At Bridgeport, Conn., he established a large factory, and was active in raising troops and in providing means for their equipment. He volunteered himself as a private in the 17th Connecticut, but his enfeebled health prevented him from long remaining in the service. His coöperation with P. T. Barnum in putting a stop to disloyal "peace" meetings, is very pleasantly described by the genial showman in his autobiography. Mr. Howe lived less than a month after the expiration of his patent, September 10, 1867, dying in the city of Brooklyn, October 3, at the early age of forty-eight. Only a short time previously he had received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Emperor Napoleon. His name will ever be associated by patriotic Americans with those of Fulton, Whitney, McCormick and the long line of famous men who have contributed to the preëminence of our country in the useful arts.





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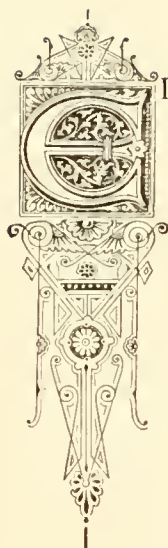


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ELISHA K. KANE.

From a painting by Joseph Fagnani (1819-1873) in the possession
of the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELISHA KENT KANE.



ELISHA KENT KANE was born in Philadelphia, February 3, 1820. When a boy he was noted for reckless daring and great strength of will; but he manifested little inclination for study until his sixteenth year, when he entered the University of Virginia. He remained there less than two years, devoting the time especially to the natural sciences and to mathematics, and he was then laid up with a long and severe illness, that developed into an affection of the heart, which followed him throughout his life. After his partial recovery he began the study of medicine, and in 1840, not having yet attained his majority, he was elected one of the resident physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital at Blockley. Continuing his studies he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine in 1842. He shortly afterward passed examination by the Board of Naval Surgeons, in spite of his chronic disease, and in May, 1843, sailed in the frigate *Brandywine* as physician to the United States Embassy to China.

After touching at Madeira and at Rio de Janeiro, in the neighborhood of which city he made some scientific investigations, the journey was continued by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Bombay, where the American Minister, Mr. Caleb Cushing, was to be received on board, and where, owing to his tardy arrival, a stop of several months was

made. Dr. Kane availed himself of the opportunity offered by this delay to make many interesting excursions in the vicinity of Bombay, and during a subsequent stop at the Island of Ceylon, he indulged in an elephant hunt. At Macao the embassy was employed for more than six months in negotiating the first treaty of commerce and amity between China and the United States, and during this time, Dr. Kane obtained leave of absence and paid a visit to the Philippines, where with his characteristic bravery, he climbed mountains, was engaged in a serious fracas with the semi-civilized natives and descended into the crater of the volcano of Taal, a perilous feat never before accomplished by a foreigner, and looked upon by the islanders as impious. Returning to Macao he resigned his official position, and settled as a physician at Whampoa, near Canton, soon obtaining an extensive and lucrative practice among the crews of the shipping in port. His intention was to follow his profession in China until he had sufficient means to continue his travels, for he seems to have already made up his mind that exploration was to be his life work. At the end of six months, however, he was stricken with fever, and after his recovery he determined to return home. He left China in January, 1845, and visited Singapore, Borneo and Sumatra on his way to India. After an ascent of the Himalayas he proceeded from Calcutta in the suite of an Indian prince, and travelling through Persia and Syria, he arrived at Alexandria in Egypt, in April. Here he took leave of his noble patron, having received from him letters of introduction to the Pasha, Mehemet Ali, who furnished him with facilities for making a voyage up the Nile. All the memoranda of his observations on the mighty river, together with the greater portion of his private baggage, were lost by the overturning of his boat, and in addition to these misfortunes, he was wounded by Bedouin robbers, and after his return to Alexandria, fell a victim to the

plague, from which he barely escaped with his life. From Egypt, he made his way through Greece, Germany and Switzerland to Paris, where he arrived in July. In Switzerland he made a study of the great glaciers, or ice-rivers, which proved to be of great importance to him during his famed journeys to the dark and cheerless regions of the North. With a visit to Italy he completed his first series of wanderings, and returned to America by way of England with his knowledge of mankind greatly increased, but with his bodily strength well-nigh exhausted.

The ensuing winter was spent at his home in Philadelphia, in the practice of his profession. He had not as yet received a commission and his friends urged him to retire from the navy, but the prospect of war with Mexico forbade such a step, so his name went on the roll of assistant surgeons waiting orders. Just previous to the declaration of war, he was ordered to the frigate *United States*, and in May, 1846, sailed for the coast of Africa. His love for extraordinary adventure was now gratified by a visit to the King of Dahomey, and he was received in savage state by that blood-thirsty potentate. He found abundant employment in attending to the sick sailors and marines, and, finally succumbing himself to the coast fever, was invalided and sent home in the spring of 1847. His constitution was shattered by disease, and a summer of great suffering followed, during which he was long confined to the sick room; but nothing could subdue his insatiable longing for adventure. Almost as soon as he was able to stand, he made application to be appointed to active service, and his persistent appeals to President Polk were rewarded by his commission as a bearer of dispatches to General Scott in Mexico. He was likewise charged with the duty of making observations among the army hospitals. He sailed from New Orleans for Vera Cruz in November, 1847, and narrowly escaped shipwreck. With a guard of friendly Mexicans he was making his way to the

interior, when on January 6, 1848, his company was attacked by guerillas, and a sharp action ensued in which he displayed signal bravery. He was wounded, and his horse was killed under him, but his guard was finally victorious, and captured a number of prisoners. These they would have butchered had not Dr. Kane interposed at the risk of his own life, to save them. Upon arriving at Puebla, he fell deadly sick of typhus fever, and was once more brought to the brink of the grave, but he received every possible attention from a wealthy Mexican officer whose life he had saved after the skirmish, and was finally enabled to reach the City of Mexico about March 1st. He was, however, totally unfit for duty, suffering from wounds and disease, and as soon as it was practicable he was sent home. For the remainder of the year he was unable to attend to any business, but in February, 1849, he sailed in the store-ship *Supply* for the Mediterranean and South America. He was sick during the greater portion of the voyage, but a brief stay in Rio brought about a change for the better. He arrived home in September, and early in 1850, joined the coast survey in the Gulf, and was there when on May 12, he received the, to him, thrice welcome order to join the Arctic Expedition. Is it not a marvel that this man, of feeble frame, should become the first, and most famous, of the American heroes of the ice-pack? His life was a constant battle with death, but nothing could daunt his courage nor weaken his determination.

For five years no tidings had been received from Sir John Franklin and his expedition in search of a northwest passage through the Arctic Ocean. The appeals of the devoted wife for assistance in her efforts to relieve the ice-imprisoned navigator, or at least to learn some sure tidings of his fate, if listened to with apparent indifference by the United States Government, were responded to generously by the people. Kane and other noble men offered their services, two brigs,

the *Advance* and the *Rescue* were furnished by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, they were manned and provisioned by the Navy Department, and on May 22, 1850, the first Grinnell expedition set out from New York, to co-operate with several similar expeditions sent out by the British Government and people. Dr. Kane was the chief surgeon and the historian. Skirting the west coast of Greenland, the little fleet reached on July 6, Upernavik, the most northern Eskimo settlement. Two days later the vessels were nipped in the ice in Melville Bay and they drifted helplessly for three weeks. Getting clear of the pack they entered Lancaster Sound and fell in with several of the English vessels engaged upon the same mission, and on August 27, the lonely graves of three of Sir John Franklin's men were discovered on Beechey Island, thus proving that the searchers were on the right track. The credit of this discovery is due to Captain Penny, an English whaler, but Dr. Kane and other members of the Grinnell expedition assisted in the search for further traces of the missing party. About the middle of September, the commander, Lieutenant De Haven, interpreting his orders as forbidding him to winter in the Arctic regions, gave orders to return home, much to the regret of Dr. Kane; but to return was beyond their power. Caught in the ice-pack, they were not released from its iron grasp until the 10th of the following May, drifting with it, at first northward through Wellington Channel, then in a reverse direction and finally reaching open water in Baffin Bay. During this dreary winter, sunless for eighty-nine days, Kane bore himself like a hero, and his services were invaluable in mitigating the sufferings of the seamen.

He arrived in New York on the last day of September, disappointed at the non-success of the expedition, and eager to begin a new search for Sir John Franklin, who, he was convinced, still lived, and was vainly endeavoring to make

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his escape from the ice-bound Polar Sea. Two winters and the intervening summer were spent in arousing the public interest by means of lectures, in seeking aid from Congress, and in writing an account of his Arctic voyage. He believed it possible to reach the open Polar Sea through Smith Sound, and at length he was permitted to make the attempt. A second expedition was fitted out in 1853 by Mr. Grinnell and George Peabody, and Dr. Kane was appointed its commander. It sailed May 31, and was, like its predecessor, aided to a certain extent by the Government. Again the *Advance* bears the courageous man northward into the regions of desolation. At the Danish settlements on the coast of Greenland he is kindly received, and obtains a few Eskimos as an addition to his crew. He enters the little sea which has since been known by his name, and having reached a higher latitude than any previous explorer in these waters, he takes up his winter quarters at Van Rensselaer harbor. For four long months no sun is seen, the cold becomes intense, the darkness is awful. Much of the time Dr. Kane was confined to his bunk by sickness. It was a winter of unusual severity, and the short summer which followed failed to release the ship from the ice. In 1854 his crew discovered the great Humboldt Glacier, and two of them pushed still farther northward, and made the supposed discovery of the open Polar Sea, now known to be an error. Signs of discontent began to manifest themselves, but Kane continued to maintain his authority. A company of deserters returning in great distress after three months' absence, were received with compassionate kindness. After the horrors of a second winter, Dr. Kane was constrained to leave the *Advance*, and with his crew, he made his way in open boats to Upernavik, where he arrived on the 6th of August, 1855. Eighty-three days were consumed in the journey; but only one man was lost. A month later the entire party took passage in a whaler for the Shetland Islands.

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Meantime, a relief party, sent out by the Government under command of Lieut. Henry J. Hartstene, had unwittingly passed the sufferers in Baffin Bay, but upon finding traces of them, its course was turned southward, and Kane and his brave crew were overtaken at Disco Island. He arrived at New York in October, 1855, and almost immediately set about writing an account of his adventures; but this literary work was very trying to his already shattered constitution. His book when published, met with an enormous sale, although he had not anticipated such a result, nor, alas! did he live to realize it. In October, 1856, hoping to find relief from his sufferings, he went to England; but it was evident that his end was approaching. He visited Lady Franklin, and other persons of note interested in Arctic research; but grew rapidly worse in the English climate. As a last hope it was decided to try the benefit of a voyage to Cuba. On the way he suffered an attack of paralysis. He arrived in Havana, December 26, and was there joined by his mother and two brothers. His earnest desire to see home once more was not to be granted. Another stroke of paralysis occurred early in February, 1857, and on the 16th he died. He was only thirty-seven, but had passed through more than most men of sixty. His country mourned his loss, and throughout its borders honored the memory of the hero who —

“By want beleagured and by winter chased,
Sought the lost brother 'mid the frozen waste.”





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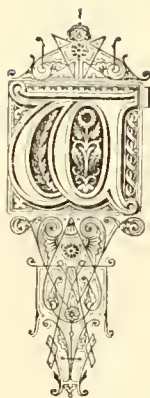
W. T. SHERMAN.

From life.

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WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.



WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was born at Lancaster, O., February 8, 1820. The future general was the sixth, and his illustrious brother the senator was the eighth of a family of eleven children, who were left in very straitened circumstances by the death of their father, Judge Charles R. Sherman, in 1829. Four of the younger ones were received into the families of kind-hearted friends, and among them William Tecumseh, who was adopted by one of his father's associates at the bar, Thomas Ewing, since celebrated as a United States Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President William Henry Harrison. In 1836, Senator Ewing secured the appointment of his ward to a cadetship at West Point. His life at the military academy was not especially eventful, and he graduated in 1840, with a good rank, but not at the head of his class. After a short furlough, he received his Second Lieutenant's commission, and was assigned to the Third Artillery, then stationed in Florida. Here he obtained his first experience in Indian warfare during the closing years of the Seminole War. In November, 1841, he was promoted to the First Lieutenancy, and in June of the following year he was stationed at Fort Moultrie in Charleston harbor, at which post he remained for about four years. The monotony of garrison duty was relieved by his intercourse with the best South Carolina society, yet he did not neglect his military duties. He also applied himself dili-

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gently to the study of the topography and resources of the country, thereby laying the foundation of that knowledge of those subjects which was one day to be of priceless value to the nation. At the opening of the Mexican War he was detailed on recruiting service, but soon began to chafe at such peaceful employment. In his impatience to be sent to the front, he left his office at Zanesville, O., and reported to his superior officer, at Cincinnati, begging to be appointed to active service. Of course he was sent back with a reprimand, but shortly afterward he was ordered to join his company, then under orders for California. He at once set out for New York, from whence he sailed, July 14, 1846. The voyage around Cape Horn was long and stormy, consuming six months' time, exclusive of a week's frolic at Rio, and another at Valparaiso, and terminating at Monterey, January 26, 1847.

Sherman remained in California three years, in the course of which occurred the discovery of gold, the beginning of the vast emigration to the Pacific coast, and the adoption of the State Constitution. His duties being light after the conclusion of peace with Mexico, he found time to join in the general rush for the mines, was employed as a surveyor, and made some profitable investments in Sacramento real estate. In February, 1849, he was appointed adjutant-general by the Commander of the Department, and in January, 1850, he was sent East, by way of the Isthmus, with dispatches. Soon after his arrival at Washington, he obtained a six months' leave of absence, and on the 1st of May, he was married to Ellen Ewing, the daughter of his guardian, and the playmate of his boyhood. The wedding was an imposing affair, the occasion being graced by the presence of President Taylor and his Cabinet, in which Mr. Ewing was Secretary of the Interior. At the end of the six months Sherman was stationed at St. Louis, and in September, 1852, he was transferred to New Orleans; but

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desiring to try his fortune in California, he again sought and obtained leave of absence, and went into business in San Francisco. Here he was joined by his family in the summer of 1853, and resigned his commission in September. During the following four years he was engaged in banking and speculation. Having observed the success of his brothers-in-law, the Ewings, at the bar, Sherman next turned his attention to the law. He formed a partnership with the Ewings at Leavenworth, Kan.; but after a struggle of two years, during which the other members of the firm were rapidly rising to positions of eminence, while he continued to drudge at the foot of the ladder, he concluded to seek some more congenial occupation, and retired from the partnership and the profession.

In the fall of 1859, Sherman was appointed principal and professor of engineering of a new military academy at Alexandria, La., whose first session was held January 1, 1860. The secession sentiment which soon began to manifest itself among the students, was of course very offensive to him, and when the Governor of Louisiana, in January, 1861, confided to his care a quantity of arms which had been stolen from the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, he felt that he could no longer, consistently with his loyalty, continue to hold his position. Alarmed and indignant at the activity of Southern rebels, he resigned his office, and returned to the North, where he became equally surprised and disgusted with the careless indifference of the people. In March he was elected president of a horse-railroad corporation in St. Louis, and having removed to that city he witnessed the conflict between the regulars and the secession mob in May, 1861. On the 14th of that month he received notice of his appointment as Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, and at once proceeded to Washington to report for duty to General Scott.

Colonel Sherman led a brigade of New York and Wis-

consin troops in the disasters of Centreville and Bull Run, and on August 3 he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. General McClellan's unwarrantable delays were intolerable to him, and he was therefore very well pleased when, after a few weeks, he was transferred from the Army of the Potomac to that of the Cumberland, then commanded by General Anderson, the hero of Sumter, who had been Sherman's superior officer years before at Fort Moultrie. The task of guarding Kentucky against rebel invasion was too great for General Anderson, who was in feeble health. On the 8th of October he was relieved at his own request and General Sherman succeeded to the command. He was insufficiently supplied with troops, even for the defence of Louisville, his headquarters, which was threatened by the rebels under Buckner, and his demands for adequate reinforcements for an aggressive movement were considered by the War Department to be so exorbitant, that doubts concerning his sanity were freely expressed. He was superseded by General Buell on the 12th of November.

For the next three months Sherman was employed in camp duty in Missouri, and was then assigned to the command of the post at Paducah, Ky., from which point he forwarded reinforcements and supplies to aid General Grant in his attack upon Fort Donelson. The two great generals, now brought together for the first time, held each other in the highest esteem, and Sherman, eager to be in the field, cheerfully waived all rights of seniority when given the command of a division in Grant's Army of the Tennessee. On the 6th and 7th of April occurred the terrible two days' fight at Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing. Driven back on the first day, Sherman's division regained its position on the second. He was himself twice wounded and had three horses shot under him. For his gallantry and good generalship he received special praise from General Grant in his official report, and on the 1st of May, he was promoted to

the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. In July he assumed command of the city of Memphis, where with marked success he imitated the course then being pursued by General Butler in New Orleans.

In the long campaign against Vicksburg, General Sherman bore a highly important part. In December, 1862, he undertook an expedition up the Yazoo in conjunction with Commodore D. D. Porter, hoping to gain a position in the rear of Vicksburg, but he was repulsed by a force of rebels much larger than his own. The failure of this enterprise, which subjected Sherman to unjust censure from ignorant and envious critics, was due to the treachery of one of General Grant's subordinates, preventing the latter from sending Sherman the necessary reinforcements. The defeat of the expedition on the Yazoo was in some measure compensated for by its successes on the Arkansas in January, 1863. The capture of Arkansas Post was suggested by General Sherman, although he had been superseded in command on the 4th of January, by General McClelland. This change of commanders, which was made in accordance with orders from Washington, was not pleasing to General Grant, and resulted in his assuming personal direction of the movement against Vicksburg. Late in April, Sherman made a demonstration against Haine's Bluff, while Grant moved his troops down the west bank of the Mississippi, and on the 8th of May joined the main body of the army at Grand Gulf. Then came the driving back of Pemberton into Vicksburg, and the investment of the city. Sherman, after destroying the enemy's works at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and participating in the two unsuccessful assaults upon Vicksburg, was placed in a position to hold Johnston at bay and prevent him from attacking the besiegers in the rear. Immediately after the fall of Vicksburg, Sherman moved against Johnston, who fell back, eluding pursuit by burning the bridges behind him. Sherman then returned to

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the vicinity of Vicksburg, where he remained in comparative quiet for the next three months. His commission as Brigadier-General of Regulars was dated July 4, 1863.

In October, 1863, Sherman, with his now famous Fifteenth Army Corps, began his march eastward to the relief of Rosecrans at Chattanooga, and on the 25th he became Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, General Grant having been raised to the command of the division of the Mississippi. Sherman arrived at Chattanooga, November 15; ten days later he participated in the glorious victory at Missionary Ridge, and after driving the armies of Bragg and Longstreet out of Eastern Tennessee, he returned to Memphis. In February, 1864, he made a raid across the State of Mississippi, from Jackson to Meridian, sweeping the country as with a besom of destruction, and causing incalculable damage to the enemy. On the 9th of March, Grant was commissioned Lieutenant-General of all the armies, and at Nashville a few days afterward, he invested Sherman with the command of the division of the Mississippi. Then the two generals briefly sketched the plans for the great closing campaigns of Richmond and Atlanta. Henceforth General Sherman was no more hampered by the caution or the jealousy of superiors; but pursued his bold designs with the hearty approval of his commander-in-chief, and with a success whose brilliancy will never fade.

In April he made his headquarters at Chattanooga where he concentrated the three armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee—in all a hundred thousand fighting men. On the 7th of May this host was put in motion. As it advanced southward through the State of Georgia, it met with a stubborn resistance; the rebels, outnumbered and out-generaled, were forced to yield stronghold after stronghold, and yet kept up the fight with a courage born of despair. Now was seen the value of Sherman's early training. The mountains through which he was leading his

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victorious army had been surveyed by him years before, while he was yet a simple lieutenant, and he possessed a most accurate knowledge of the topography of the country. On May 15, Johnston was driven from Resaca, after a bloody battle, on the 1st of June he fell back from Allatoona Pass, and then for three weeks kept the Union forces at bay at Kenesaw Mountain. On the 17th of July, Sherman began his attack upon Atlanta, the great arsenal of the Confederacy. A series of desperate engagements followed, in one of which the gallant McPherson, Sherman's trusty lieutenant and successor in the Army of the Tennessee, was killed. The fiery and impetuous Hood supplanted the more able Johnston in command of the insurgents, but bravery and strategy were alike unavailing, and on September 2d, Atlanta was "fairly won." Sherman had been commissioned Major-General of Regulars on August 12, and he now received for himself and his army the thanks of the President, while throughout the North were heard sounds of rejoicing for victory and the praises of the soldier who had won it.

General Sherman made Atlanta a military post, depriving the inhabitants of their homes—a harsh measure, but one amply justified by the exigencies of war. He remained in or near the city about two months, attending to the exchange of prisoners and other matters, and preparing for a further advance. On the 15th of November he set out on his renowned "March to the Sea." Forming his army into two columns, he swept a belt of territory about sixty miles wide, his troops subsisting entirely upon the supplies with which the country abounded. Having destroyed his line of communication, the only news received from him for about a month was derived from rebel sources, and his army was popularly designated as "lost." Very little opposition was encountered, and on December 13, the troops reached the seaboard, and captured Fort McAlister. On the 21st Savannah surrendered and on the day following General

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Sherman sent a dispatch to President Lincoln presenting him with the city, a hundred and fifty heavy guns and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton, as a Christmas present. So ended the great march through Georgia, without doubt the boldest movement of the war. The damage inflicted upon the enemy was estimated by General Sherman at a hundred million dollars, eighty million of which was "simple waste and destruction." "This may seem a hard species of warfare," he said, "but it brings the sad realities of war home to those who have been directly or indirectly instrumental in involving us in its attendant calamities."

On the 18th of January, 1865, Sherman set out from Savannah to form a junction with the Army of the Potomac. His route lay through the interior of South Carolina, a stretch of country with which he had become familiar in the hunting excursions of his younger days, and this march, like his previous one, was marked by terrible devastation, although General Sherman deprecated the destruction of private property. Upon South Carolina, more than upon any other of the revolted States, lay the awful responsibility for the War of the Rebellion. In nullification and secession she had sown the wind, and in Sherman's march she verily reaped the whirlwind. Columbia, the State Capital, was captured and burned on the 17th of February. On the 8th of March, Sherman entered North Carolina, and was again opposed by Johnston, whom he defeated in two severe fights, and on the 21st he occupied Goldsboro. A few days later he had an interview at City Point with the President and General Grant, when the latter, deeming the Army of the Potomac sufficiently strong to cope with Lee alone, directed Sherman to remain in North Carolina and hold Johnston in check. After Lee's capitulation, Johnston hastened to make submission and surrendered his army to General Sherman at Durham Station on the 26th of April, which act virtually closed the war.

With the return of peace, Sherman was placed in command of the division of the Missouri, and on July 25, 1866, he was raised to the grade of Lieutenant-General. Later in the year he accompanied the United States Minister to Mexico, and attempted to communicate with President Juarez, then struggling against the Imperialists under Maximilian; but the mission proved a failure. In 1867 he was employed in settling difficulties with certain of the Indian tribes. After the inauguration of General Grant as President in March, 1869, Sherman was made General of the Army. He was not yet fifty years of age, when he thus attained the highest military rank which his grateful country could confer upon him. He had no liking for politics and no desire for political honors, though he acted as Secretary of War for a short time in the fall of 1869. In November, 1871, he crossed the Atlantic in the frigate *Wabash*, and he spent the following ten months in travel, being received with high honor by many of the crowned heads and great military chiefs of Europe, including the Czar and the Sultan and by the Viceroy of Egypt. Much of his time was now devoted to literary matters; he published many magazine articles of interest, chiefly upon war topics, and, in 1875, his elaborate "Personal Memoirs." In 1877 he made an extensive tour through the Indian country and the Yellowstone Park.

General Sherman was placed upon the retired list in 1884, at his own request, so that Sheridan might be made General and Commander-in-chief. In 1888 he purchased a residence in New York, and there made his home. He was a prominent member of society, a brilliant after-dinner speaker, and a welcome guest everywhere. He died on the 14th of February, 1891, from the effects of a cold contracted less than a fortnight before. His remains lie in Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis, beside those of his wife, who died in 1888.

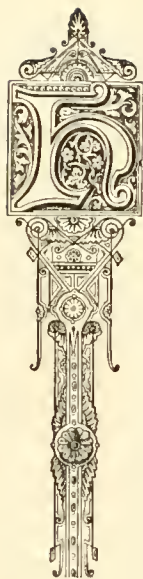


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U. S. GRANT.



IRAM ULYSSES was the name given to the son of Jesse Grant, an Ohio farmer. He was born on the 27th of April, 1822, at Point Pleasant, on the Ohio River, about twenty-five miles from Cincinnati; but his boyhood was passed in Georgetown, the county seat of Brown County, whither his father removed when the lad was a year old. No signs of his extraordinary military genius showed themselves in the manly boy, who accustomed himself to outdoor work at an early age, and became an expert horseman. His elementary education was received at the district school, supplemented by a term at the Maysville Academy, in Kentucky, in his fifteenth year.

When seventeen years old, an unexpected opportunity offered itself for him to enter West Point as a cadet. The nominating Congressman, through inadvertence or ignorance, sent his name as Ulysses S. Grant and the tyranny of red tape having rendered futile all efforts to correct the error, the new initial kept its place ever afterward, and was supposed to stand for Simpson, the family name of Grant's mother.

Cadet Grant made fair progress in his studies, was slightly deficient in discipline, but committed no serious offences, was the pride of his class as a rider, and in June, 1843, stood twenty-first among the thirty-nine graduates. He was then assigned to the Fourth Infantry, at St. Louis, as a super-

numery Second Lieutenant by brevet, and soon afterward his regiment was ordered into the Indian country, with its headquarters at Natchitoches, La. Two years of monotonous camp life passed away, and, in the summer of 1845, the regiment joined Taylor's Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi in Texas. On the 30th of September, Grant received his Second Lieutenant's commission, and he received his baptism of fire at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846. He served under General Taylor until early in 1847, when his regiment was withdrawn to strengthen General Scott's army at Vera Cruz. At Monterey, September 24, 1846, he displayed great bravery by running the gauntlet of the enemy's fire from the windows and housetops as he rode through the street, hanging from his horse Indian fashion, to bring a fresh supply of ammunition for his brigade. After his arrival at Vera Cruz, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment, and might have remained at the rear when the troops were in action; but he was eager for the fray, and twice in rapid succession he was brevetted for his gallantry and sagacity; lieutenant at Molino del Rey, September 8, captain at Chapultepec, September 13, 1847. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the City of Mexico.

After the close of the war he continued to perform the duties of quartermaster, being stationed at different points on the Northern frontier for about three years. He was married in 1848 to Miss Julia Dent of St. Louis, the sister of one of his classmates at West Point. In 1851 he was ordered to the Pacific coast, and with the greater portion of his regiment, made the voyage by way of the Isthmus, where one hundred and ten men out of the seven companies died of cholera. For a year or more he was stationed at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, and having abundance of leisure time, he engaged, with a brother officer, in various speculations, all of which resulted disastrously owing to that utter lack of commercial talent which was destined to bring

him sorrow in his closing years and which probably shortened his days. He was commissioned Captain, August 5, 1853, but being transferred soon after to Fort Dallas in Oregon, he became so dissatisfied with the duties of the camp and the ungraciousness of the Post Commander, that on July 31, 1854, he resigned his commission, and quitted the army after eleven years of honorable service.

From this time until the beginning of the Rebellion his history contains little of anything worthy of special notice. He farmed on a piece of land given him by his father-in-law, became a real estate agent and held a small custom-house appointment; but had not sufficient political influence to secure the county surveyorship. It is not to be wondered at that all these attempts to gain a livelihood in occupations for which he was ill-fitted either by nature or education, should result in failure. In 1859 he resumed the avocation of his boyhood, and joined his father at Galena, Ill., in the business of tanning and dealing in leather. He was no politician, and took but slight interest in the discussions on slavery and kindred topics, although in his younger days he had expressed a desire to become a planter at the South. But the insult to his country's flag at Sumter aroused his patriotism as it did that of myriads of his fellow-citizens, and during the war which followed, the world beheld with amazement the transformation of this quiet and unambitious tanner into the grandest military leader of the age.

On the 18th of April, 1861, Captain Grant was called upon to preside over a "war meeting" of the citizens of Galena, and on the following day began drilling a company of volunteers, which he soon afterward took to Springfield; but the command was given to another and Grant was put in charge of instruction camps. A letter which he addressed to the War Department offering his services to the Government which had educated him was never answered, and he found it impossible even to obtain an interview with General

McClellan, then at Cincinnati. He was beginning to be discouraged at such neglect, when early in June he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois. He led his regiment into Missouri, and at St. Louis on the 23d of August, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was placed in command at Cairo, where the Ohio enters the Mississippi, and his first move was the seizure of Paducah and Smithland in Kentucky, whereby the national troops gained control of the Ohio, and of the lower Tennessee and Cumberland. After two months of vexatious inaction at Cairo, he was ordered by General Frémont, his immediate superior at St. Louis, to make a demonstration against the enemy, which he did by attacking and destroying their camp at Belmont on the Mississippi, on November 7th. In this affair he had a horse shot under him. General Halleck, who succeeded General Frémont, enlarged Grant's command; but he was inclined to be over-cautious, and at first rejected Grant's plan for the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. Grant, conscious of the importance of his proposed movement, ventured to persist, and at length received the desired orders. Leaving Cairo on the 2d of February, 1862, with seventeen thousand men in transports and seven gunboats commanded by Commodore A. H. Foote, he proceeded up the Tennessee and landed his troops for the attack on the 4th. The gunboats opened fire on the 6th and before the land force could be brought up, Fort Henry surrendered to Commodore Foote. On the 12th General Grant marched to Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, and invested it. On the night of the 15th, the cowardly rebel chiefs, Floyd and Pillow, made their escape, leaving Buckner in command, who, on the following day, displayed a flag of truce. To Buckner's request for an armistice, Grant made his famous reply of "unconditional surrender," which became a watchword at the North. The victory at Fort Donelson was the foundation of General Grant's fame, and in recognition of

its importance, he was raised to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers.

The new military district of Tennessee was now assigned to him, but General Halleck, on the 4th of March, virtually, though not formally, suspended him. The "they says" which had reported Sherman crazy, brought charges of drunkenness against Grant, but the falsehood of both allegations has been a thousand times made manifest. Grant resumed command on March 13, the main body of his army having been moved to Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee. Its outposts at Shiloh were attacked by the enemy on April 6, and driven back to the river, after one of the most terrible fights of the war. Although suffering from an injury which prevented him from mounting his horse without assistance, Grant held the actual command, visiting each of his subordinate generals, and encouraging them to renewed efforts. On the following day the battle was continued. General Grant led a charge of Ohio troops in person, and throughout the entire action shared in all the dangers of his brave soldiers, inspiring them with courage to stand firm, until the arrival of Buell changed what threatened to be a defeat, into a glorious victory. Envious and meddlesome tongues again busied themselves in attempting to deprive General Grant of the honors most justly his due. General Halleck came into the field, assumed control of the army, and for two months treated his second in command with scant courtesy. Of course this was trying to General Grant, but he loyally ignored his personal injuries for the good of the common cause, trusting to time for his vindication.

In the operations before Corinth, Miss., Grant took no prominent part, although nominally a division commander.

In July, General Halleck was called to Washington, and made Commander-in-chief, and the Army of the Tennessee was left under Grant's command. The battles of Iuka and Corinth were directed by him, although he was not present

in person. They relieved Western Tennessee from immediate danger, and left General Grant free to prepare for the most important movement in which he had yet been engaged — the reduction of Vicksburg. He advanced southward through Mississippi, while Sherman went down the river, the intention being to make a simultaneous attack; but on the 20th of December, Holly Springs, an important depot on his line of communication, was surrendered to the rebels without a blow by its cowardly commander, and Grant deemed it necessary to fall back, Sherman's expedition resulting in failure in consequence. He subsequently regretted that he had not pressed on, regardless of his severed communications, and so materially shortened the campaign.

Late in January, 1863, General Grant assumed control of the direct operations against Vicksburg, in which he had the hearty support of Commodore Porter, with his naval armament. Between this time and the last of April, four attempts to gain the rear of the rebel fortress by as many different routes were made in vain; but Grant was determined to know no such word as fail. While Porter braved the murderous fire from the batteries with his gunboats and transports, Grant moved his army down the western shore of the Mississippi, leaving Sherman to amuse the rebels awhile on the Yazoo, and then follow after him. On April 30, he crossed the river at Bruinsburg, sixty-five miles below Vicksburg, and at once began his march Northward. He was opposed by the enemy with desperate bravery, but at Port Gibson, at Champion Hill, at Black River Bridge they were hurled back, and finally forced to take refuge in the doomed city. Vicksburg was invested on the 19th of May. Its defenders repulsed two assaults, but, weakened by hunger, accepted on the 4th of July the terms offered by the victor, which were again Unconditional Surrender. Words fail to express the joy felt at the North at this signal success. Grant was hailed as the great hero of the nation,

honors of every kind were bestowed upon him, and he was commissioned Major-General in the regular army.

At the end of August, 1863, General Grant went to New Orleans to consult with General Banks, leaving Vicksburg in charge of Sherman, ever his warm friend and most trusted subordinate. While in New Orleans he was thrown from his horse, and hurt so badly as to be completely helpless for twenty days. As soon as he was able to leave his bed he was made Commander of the Division of the Mississippi, which now included Chattanooga in East Tennessee, where Rosecrans was being slowly starved by Bragg. To the day of his death General Grant was accustomed to speak of the relief of Chattanooga as the most perplexing problem he ever encountered, yet when he took command there in person on the 23d of October, his great mind quickly grasped the situation, and in three days he had the army well supplied with provisions and began to prepare for an aggressive movement. From this time forward he was allowed to pursue his operations with little interference from Washington, the authorities there having tardily come to the conclusion that it was impossible to direct the movements of distant armies successfully from the offices and parlors of the Capital. The campaign of Chattanooga, with the romantic battle above the clouds at Lookout Mountain, and the subsequent relief of Burnside, demonstrated to the American people that in General Grant they possessed a military leader in every way the peer of Bonaparte or Wellington. A day of national thanksgiving was proclaimed, Congress voted the victor a gold medal with its thanks, and on the 9th of March, 1864, having been summoned to Washington, he was presented with the commission of Lieutenant-General, and as such, invested with the supreme command of the armies of the nation.

While the plans for the campaign which brought the great rebellion to a close were all conceived and elaborated

by General Grant, he gave his personal attention to the movements of the Army of the Potomac, which were directed against Richmond, the capital of the insurgents. On the 4th of May, Grant and Meade, with their giant army, crossed the Rapidan, and were attacked by Lee. Nearly a year was to pass away before the object of the Union commander was accomplished. The events of that time form a history of themselves and can only be alluded to here in the merest outline. After endeavoring for two months to turn Lee's flank, Grant relinquished the attempt to reach Richmond from the North, and transferred his army south of the James, making his headquarters at City Point. During these two months occurred the bloody battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and the Chickahominy — Union victories indeed, but purchased at the terrible cost of seventy thousand of the boys in blue. Then followed the nine months' siege of Petersburg and Richmond, carried on by General Grant with wonderful self-reliance and dogged pertinacity. At length, discouraged and exhausted, every port closed against foreign aid, the Southern leaders were fain to give up the struggle which they had begun in their madness, and Lee, with all his hopes of reënforcement blasted by Sherman's victories, fled from his strongholds. Petersburg and Richmond were evacuated on the 3d of April, 1865, and six days later Grant received Lee's submission at Appomattox.

Great in war, Grant was also great in peace. During the unfortunate controversy between President Johnson and Congress, he bore himself with consummate prudence. He fixed his headquarters at Washington and busied himself in reducing the army to a peace footing, in the latter part of the year 1865 making a tour of observation through the South. The people, almost as with one consent, began to look upon him as President Johnson's successor. On the 26th of July, 1866, he was commissioned General, a rank

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which having been subsequently held in succession by his two most illustrious subordinates, has now been abolished. On the 12th of August, 1867, President Johnson having removed Secretary of War Stanton from office, ordered General Grant to assume charge of the War Department as Secretary *ad interim*. Obeying the command of his chief, he administered the affairs of the department with ability and economy until the 13th of the following January, when he resigned his office into the hands of Mr. Stanton, whose removal was not concurred in by Congress. In 1868, General Grant reluctantly accepted the Republican nomination for the presidency, and was elected by two hundred and fourteen votes against eighty over Governor Horatio Seymour. of New York.

President Grant took the oath of office March 4, 1869, declaring in his inaugural that on all subjects he should have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. All of the States lately in rebellion had been restored to their former standing as members of the Union excepting Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, and these were admitted before the close of the first Congress of his administration. But society at the South continued to be in an unsettled condition; lawless outrages were perpetrated upon the freed men in many districts, and the presence of a strong armed force was still necessary. Especially was this true in Louisiana, which was in a condition bordering on civil war during nearly the whole of President Grant's term. On the 10th of May, 1869, the Pacific railroad was brought to completion. Hostile expeditions fitted out by residents of the United States against Canada and Cuba were repressed. President Grant warmly advocated the annexation of San Domingo, according to the expressed wishes of the people of the Island, but the treaty for that purpose was rejected by the Senate. But what will probably be considered the crowning glory of the administration, was the settlement of

the Alabama claims, and the establishment of the principle of arbitration for terminating international disputes without bloodshed. The remissness of the British Government in allowing the *Alabama* and other rebel pirates to be fitted out in the ports of the United Kingdom, from 1861 to 1865, had caused a direct loss of many millions to American shipping, and indirectly entailed a much greater loss to the nation by the prolongation of the war. On the 27th of February, 1871, a Joint High Commission, composed of representatives of the governments of England and the United States, met at Washington to consider questions relating to the fisheries, and through the influence of President Grant, its powers were enlarged, so as to include the Alabama matter. The treaty of Washington was signed on May 8, and by one of its provisions, the Alabama claims were referred to an international tribunal. This tribunal, consisting of five members, appointed one each by the President, the Queen, the President of Switzerland, the King of Italy, and the Emperor of Brazil, met at Geneva on December 15, and after a series of sessions which lasted until September 14, 1872, rendered a decision that England should pay to the United States, fifteen and one-half million of dollars.

As President Grant assumed his office with little or no experience in civil affairs, it is not surprising that in a few instances he erred in judgment in making appointments. The misdeeds of some who held office under him were laid to his charge by certain disaffected Republicans, who in 1872, nominated Mr. Greeley for the presidency, and the nomination was ratified by the Democratic National Convention; but the President's popularity was still great, and he was in November, 1872, elected for a second term. He received two hundred and eighty-six electoral votes — the largest number ever given to any candidate. President Grant's second administration was marked by serious troubles with the Indian tribes of the Black Hills, culminating in the massacre

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of the gallant Custer and his command. In 1876 a member of the Cabinet, W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, was impeached for bribery; the President's private secretary had been implicated in the so-called "whiskey fraud," and though both of these persons were acquitted, many people believed them guilty, and made their faults the foundation for bitter abuse of the President himself. On the other hand, some of the more enthusiastic of his friends urged his third election, a thing which is contrary to the unwritten law of the land. Owing to extreme financial depression, the public debt, which had been reduced over three hundred and fifty millions during the first administration, was reduced only twenty-nine millions during the second. On the 16th of May, 1876, President Grant opened the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. On March 4, 1877, his term expired, and he yielded up the chief magistracy of the nation, to become its most illustrious private citizen. The Centennial State, Colorado, was added to the Union during General Grant's presidency.

In May, 1877, General Grant sailed from Philadelphia accompanied by his wife for a tour around the world, a royal progress of two and a half years such as no other man ever made. Prince and people alike welcomed the greatest of living soldiers. Sovereigns met him as an equal, universities conferred degrees upon him, cities gave him their freedom in caskets of gold. Through England, France, Switzerland and Italy; thence back to England and Scotland. Next, Paris, and then the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, arriving in Egypt in January, 1878. Up the Nile, through the Holy Land, Turkey and Greece, to Rome. Then, seven months in Central and Northern Europe. January, 1879, found him in Ireland, from whence, by way of Paris, Marseilles, and the Isthmus of Suez, he proceeded to India. Then Siam, Burma, China (where he was honored as the "King of America") and Japan, and all amid a constant

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round of presentations at court, balls, reviews, dinners and special honors, that amazes one to read of; but through all of which he ever remained the quiet, genial, unassuming citizen, a credit to the country that he saved. He arrived in San Francisco, September 20, 1879, visited the Yosemite Valley, and then returned East through the principal cities, not forgetting his old home at Galena. In 1880 he visited Cuba and Mexico, and upon his return, made New York his home. In that year also, his name was presented to the Republican National Convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination, and three hundred and six of the delegates voted for him upon every ballot. He would not, however, lift a finger in aid of the scheme for a third term, and he heartily supported Mr. Garfield.

He now invested his entire capital in the banking firm of Grant & Ward; but in May, 1884, he suddenly found his partner to be a scoundrel and himself robbed of his all. Everything he possessed, even his medals and valuable presents, were given up to satisfy the creditors, and then, bankrupt, he set about writing his "Personal Memoirs" as a means of providing for his family. About the same time a cancer made its appearance at the root of his tongue; but although his malady was soon seen to be a fatal one, and caused him intense suffering, he labored with desperate energy to complete his book. We all remember his long sickness, watched by the nation with an eagerness which has only once been equalled, and terminating in death on the 23d of July, 1885, at Mount McGregor, four days after the last line of his memoirs was written. So passed away the great man whom the people loved, and will ever honor —

"Who fought for freedom, not glory — made war that war might
cease."



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RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth president of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., October 14, 1822, three months after the death of his father. His uncle, Sardis Birchard, a prosperous merchant of Fremont, became his guardian and benefactor. He grew up a most exemplary young man, studious, free from youthful vices, and having little inclination for idle sports. His ample education was received at various institutions of learning, and under private tutors. From the schools of Delaware and the academy at Norwalk, O., he went to Middleton, Ct., where he spent a year in preparation for college. In 1838 he entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, O. He prosecuted his studies with extreme diligence, and in 1842, graduated, the leader and valedictorian of his class. He chose the profession of a lawyer, and after passing a year with Thomas Sparrow in Columbus, he entered the Harvard Law School, availing himself likewise of the opportunities which Cambridge afforded for the cultivation of science and literature and the study of the languages. On the 10th of May, 1845, he was admitted to the Ohio bar at Marietta.

Mr. Hayes began his practice at Fremont, in partnership with his uncle's legal adviser, Congressman R. P. Buckland. His success as a lawyer, if not brilliant, was rapid and permanent, and in 1849 he sought a broader field in Cincinnati.

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This was after a residence of some months in Texas in company with his uncle, who went South for his health. In the Ohio metropolis, he distinguished himself by his connection with several important criminal trials, and entered the society of the leading literary personages of the city, forming with them the "Literary Club," so many of whose members were to gain rank and fame on the field of battle. In December, 1852, he was married to Lucy W. Webb, a lady of rare accomplishments; an angel of mercy to the wounded and dying in time of war; she who, when mistress of the White House, improved its moral and social atmosphere, and insisted upon the absence of the wine cup from state banquets, as she would from her own table.

In politics Mr. Hayes was originally a Whig, voting for Clay, Taylor and Scott; but being left without a party by the defeat of the latter in 1852, he became a Republican. He declined a nomination as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1856, and the only public office which he held previously to the war, was that of City Solicitor of Cincinnati, to which he was elected by the City Council, to fill a vacancy, in 1856, and by the people in 1858. He performed the duties of his position to the general satisfaction of all, but this did not prevent his defeat for reelection, along with the rest of his party ticket, in April, 1861. But now the call to arms resounded through the land, and the "Literary Club," moved by one common impulse of patriotism, resolved themselves into a military company, and volunteered to defend the flag. More than forty of the members of that organization held positions of command during the war, and several became general officers.

Mr. Hayes was chosen captain of the company, but retained the position only a short time, being commissioned on the 7th of June, 1861, Major of the 23d Ohio. He might have had the colonelcy, but he preferred that some more experienced man should command the regiment, and the

position was given to W. S. Rosecrans, who was soon afterward made Brigadier-General for his bravery at Rich Mountain. Major Hayes was sent with his command into Western Virginia, and in that section he served during the greater part of the war. The operations in West Virginia did not assume the magnitude of those in other portions of the great battle ground, but they were of a most arduous nature, and of great importance. Rosecrans having succeeded McClellan when the latter became Commander of the Army of the Potomac, made Major Hayes Judge Advocate of his department. Two months later Hayes was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. He was frequently called upon to lead his regiment, and not only displayed personal bravery, but rare skill in handling his command as well. He became highly popular with his men, and was always to be relied upon in the hour of danger. At the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, when Lee was being driven out of Maryland, Hayes headed a desperate charge; his regiment which was included in the division of General Reno, who lost his life upon that occasion, being the first to establish itself in a position to drive back the enemy's lines. He was severely wounded in the left arm; but not until nightfall brought victory to the national forces was he borne from the field. He was carried to Middletown, Md., to have his arm amputated, but, under the care of his devoted wife, the shattered member was saved, though in a permanently weakened condition.

On the 24th of October, 1862, he was commissioned colonel, but the ensuing winter was passed in enforced retirement at his Ohio home. When he had sufficiently recovered from his wound, he rejoined his regiment, but for the remainder of the war he was usually in command of a brigade. In July, 1863, he assisted in checking the course of the rebel guerilla, J. H. Morgan, who, after spreading destruction through the river counties of Indiana and Ohio,

sought to effect a junction with Lee in Virginia. In the spring of 1864 Colonel Hayes was employed in severing the lines of communication on the south and west of Richmond. Later in the year we find him in the Shenandoah valley, taking part in the conflict with Early, leading his forces with gallantry and skill in the two battles of Winchester. At Fisher's Hill, September 22, he commanded a division, and at Cedar Creek, October 19, the scene of Sheridan's most famous exploit, he won the stars of a Brigadier-General. It was about this time that, being nominated for Congress, and requested to take the stump in Ohio, he made his oft-quoted reply, "Any officer fit for duty who would at this crisis abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress, ought to be scalped." In these actions he was several times wounded. His Brigadier-General's commission came to him in March, 1865, together with the brevet of a Major-General.

He was elected to the National House of Representatives without any effort on his own part, and took his seat in December, 1865. He served through the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and, having been reëlected, through a portion of the Fortieth, when he withdrew to accept the Governorship of Ohio, to which he had been chosen by a narrow majority in October, 1867, the Democrats at the same time electing a majority of the Legislature. He was again elected in 1869, and retired at the close of his second term. In 1872 he was defeated in the congressional contest. In 1874 he came into the possession of his uncle's estate. Having now abundant means for gratifying his literary tastes, he took advantage of his temporary retirement from public office to renew the studies which war and politics had rudely interrupted. But soon his State again demanded his services, and in October, 1875, he was a third time chosen Governor.

In the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in June, 1876, the name of Governor Hayes was presented by

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the Ohio delegation. For six ballots James G. Blaine held the lead, but Hayes steadily gained, which no other candidate did, and on the seventh ballot he received a majority of the votes, and his nomination was made unanimous. On the 7th of November, Mr. Hayes was elected President (that is, indirectly, by popular vote); but owing to an unprecedented combination of circumstances, this fact was not legally ascertained until the second of the following March. The votes of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon were in dispute, and to settle the difficulty, Congress created the extraordinary Electoral Commission, in accordance with whose decision the aforesaid votes were all given to Mr. Hayes. When he left Columbus for Washington, on the 1st of March, 1877, he was still Governor of Ohio, and his resignation was not actually tendered until he was officially notified of the result of the count, on the following day. He took the oath of office in private on the evening of Saturday, March 3, the usual public ceremonies being observed on Monday.

The administration of President Hayes, while one of the quietest in the history of the government, yet witnessed a marked advance in the material prosperity of the country. During its first two years, the Lower House, and for the remainder of the term both Houses of Congress, were controlled by the opposition, and naturally many legislative acts failed to meet with his approval. Among them was the bill for the coinage of the standard silver dollar, passed over the President's veto in February, 1878. In 1879, specie payment, which had been suspended since the opening of the Civil War in 1861, was resumed. Mr. Hayes made an earnest effort to reform the civil service, by making personal merit in an office-holder outweigh his political opinions, but he received slight encouragement from the professional politicians, either in his own party or in any other. His policy toward the States lately in revolt, was one of concili-

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ation, and he put an end to the last vestige of military occupation of their territory by national troops. Having served his country for four years as its supreme magistrate with the same fidelity with which he had served it for four years against armed foes, he retired to pass the remainder of his days in private life, and was succeeded by President Garfield.

He made his home at Fremont, Ohio, at the beautiful, but unostentatious mansion known as Spiegel Grove, and there collected a library which has few equals in any private house in America. He was a member of several associations of the officers and soldiers who had served in the War of the Rebellion, and a trustee of many educational and benevolent institutions. Kenyon, Harvard, Yale and Johns Hopkins conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him. President Hayes while visiting with one of his sons at Cleveland, during the severe cold of January, 1893, was struck with paralysis of the heart. He was able to reach Fremont, and after lingering a few days passed peacefully away on the 17th. His remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery beside those of his wife, whose death in 1889 was the one serious misfortune in the long and useful life of a thoroughly good man.







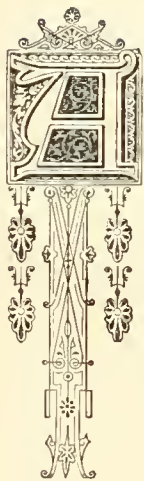
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JOHN SHERMAN.

From a painting by Henry Ulke at the senator's Washington
residence



JOHN SHERMAN



AMONG the ablest of her statesmen and financiers, and the wisest of her legislators, America counts John Sherman of Ohio. His birth occurred at Lancaster, on the 10th of May, 1823, a little more than three years subsequently to that of his soldier brother. In the separation of the large family of sons and daughters consequent upon the death of his father in 1829, John, who was a somewhat wild and mischievous boy, was taken and kindly cared for by a relative of the same name as his own, residing at Mount Vernon. Here he attended school until he was twelve, when he returned to his own home at Lancaster, and there attended an academy for a couple of years. At the end of that time he was so far along in his studies, as to be fitted to enter an advanced class at college; but he was now a strong and active lad, and was unwilling longer to be dependent upon others for his living. Through the influence of his oldest brother, a practising lawyer eleven years his senior, he obtained employment with a corps of engineers who were engaged in the construction of extensive public improvements. He held at first the humble position of a rodman, but so great was his natural ability, that in 1838 he was put in charge of a section of the work, and the weight of responsibility thus thrown upon him was of incalculable benefit in developing that self-reliance and decision of character which has distinguished him in every portion of his career.

In 1839 he lost his position, not because any one had any fault to find with him, but because, forsooth, he was a Whig, though to a person not versed in the mysteries of American politics, why a sixteen year old boy's Whiggism should be offensive might not be apparent. He was not disposed to remain idle long, and entered his brother's office at Mansfield, as a student of the law. After the first year he was able to support himself, and immediately upon coming of age in 1844, he was admitted to the bar, and became his brother's partner. Mr. Sherman followed his profession for about ten years, during which time his application to business, together with his habits of economy, gave him a moderate competence.

Mr. Sherman was, as we have said, a Whig; but the district in which he resided was overwhelmingly Democratic, so that he had no chance to obtain office so long as parties were divided on the old issues. This fact was amusingly alluded to in the Philadelphia Whig Convention of 1848, to which he was a delegate, when he was nominated for the secretaryship. "He is a young man," said the speaker, who proposed his name, "who lives in a district so hopelessly Democratic that he will never hold office unless this Convention gives him one." He was likewise a member of the Convention of 1852. With the overthrow of the Whigs, and the division of the Democratic party on the subject of slavery, men began to group themselves politically along new lines, and, in 1854, Mr. Sherman became the Freesoil candidate for Congress in his district. He was elected and took his seat at the opening of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, December 3, 1855. From that day to this he has been continuously in the public service, and with the exception of his four years in the cabinet of President Hayes, he has been constantly employed as a lawmaker.

Mr. Sherman was four times elected to the Lower House. At the very outset of his legislative career he was placed by

Speaker Banks upon a very important select committee, whose duty it was to proceed to Kansas, and there receive testimony concerning the lawless condition into which that unfortunate territory had been plunged by the border ruffians from Missouri. Though he was not its chairman, the duty of preparing the report of this committee devolved upon Mr. Sherman. He now became fully identified with the new Republican party, which sought to confine the institution of slavery within its ancient bounds, without attempting its abolition. He was pronounced in his opposition to monopolies, and though not a great orator, like Sumner, he was (as he still is) an able debater and an acknowledged leader. At the opening session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress in December, 1859, he was the Republican candidate for the Speakership, and continued so during thirty-nine ballots, covering a period of eight weeks, when he withdrew from the struggle. When the house was at length organized by the election of William Pennington of New Jersey, Mr. Sherman was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

In March, 1861, Salmon P. Chase, United States Senator from Ohio, resigned his seat to become Secretary of the Treasury, and John Sherman was chosen to be his successor in the Senate. He had a strong desire to prove his loyalty in the field, and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to retain his civil office when the call was made for defenders of the liberties of his country. As it was, he obtained a staff appointment, without pay, and served until the meeting of Congress in July, and after the close of the session he went to his native State and raised and equipped, largely at his own expense, a picked brigade of twenty-three hundred men, which did valiant service throughout the war. When Congress was not in session, Mr. Sherman frequently visited the army, and was on board the *Monitor* a few days after her conflict with the *Merrimac*, in March, 1862. In the

spring of 1865, he went to Charleston and Savannah, and met his brother at Goldsboro'. The correspondence between the general and the senator during the war, forms a highly important page in the history of the country, and bears witness to the disinterested patriotism of each.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman has given especial attention to financial legislation. His master hand was seen in all the extraordinary measures which the war rendered necessary for the preservation of the public credit, and the raising of enormous sums of money for the maintenance of the army and navy. He advocated the legal tender act of 1862 and the currency act of 1863, as matters of pure necessity, justified only by the unprecedented circumstances which gave rise to them. After the close of the war, he united with Thaddeus Stevens of the House of Representatives in preparing laws for the reconstruction of the State Governments at the South. In 1866 he began to urge the funding of the debt, and the resumption of specie payment. After four years of earnest effort, his funding bill was passed in July, 1870. In January, 1875, his bill for resuming specie payment received the President's signature. The date at which the Government should begin to redeem its legal tender notes in coin, was fixed at January 1, 1879. Many attempts were made to repeal the act, but in vain.

On the 5th of March, 1877, Mr. Sherman became Secretary of the Treasury in President Hayes' cabinet. He at once began to make provisions for a coin reserve with which to meet the demand for specie at the time fixed by the law, and demonstrated his rare abilities as a finance minister by successfully floating a large amount of bonds bearing low rates of interest, in the face of the continued agitation for the repeal of the resumption act. His enemies confidently predicted a disastrous drain upon the national treasury, but when the vaults were opened on the 1st of January, 1879, lo! not a solitary individual appeared to ask coin in exchange

for paper. At the end of the day's business the Government actually had a larger specie balance than at its commencement. That nothing might be lacking in Mr. Sherman's triumph, the month of January witnessed a sale of one hundred and fifty millions in four per cent. bonds. In commemoration of an achievement so beneficial to the business interests of the country, a magnificent painting of the Secretary was hung upon the walls of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a fitting companion portrait to that of the greatest of his predecessors, Alexander Hamilton.

At the close of Mr. Hayes' administration, John Sherman was again elected Senator from Ohio, and has since been twice reëlected, the last time in January, 1892, for the term ending March 4, 1899. He was chosen president pro tempore of the Senate in December, 1885, but resigned the position in February, 1887, declining a reëlection. Mr. Sherman is one of the most useful and most honored members of the august body in which he sits, and as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and upon the finance and other important committees, he has patriotically devoted time and talents for the welfare of the nation. His name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the presidency. He received many votes for the Republican nomination in 1880 and 1884, and in the convention of 1888 he was the leading candidate on the first five ballots. Senator Sherman was married in 1848, and his home is at Mansfield, Ohio. A volume of his select speeches has been published.





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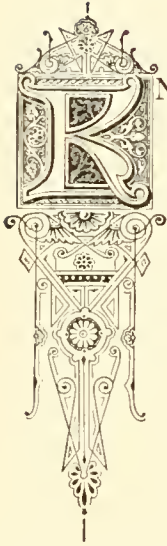


WILLIAM W. BROWN
CLERK
VIA RAIL

W. S. HANCOCK.

From life.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.



NIGHTLY bearing, dauntless courage, natural fitness to command, and whatever goes to make a model soldier, were all exemplified in the distinguished son of Pennsylvania, a sketch of whose life we herewith present to our readers. Among all the Union generals who did not exercise separate commands, Hancock, in the opinion of General Grant, figured as the most conspicuous. He was born on the 14th of February, 1824, at Montgomery Square, near Philadelphia, and received a name of happy augury, that of Winfield Scott, who had already won high renown as a military leader.

He attended school at Norristown, and in his seventeenth year, moved perhaps by a desire to emulate the deeds of his grandsire, a revolutionary patriot, he decided to enter the army, and received a cadetship at West Point. General Scott, who became Commander-in-chief during Hancock's course at the military academy, was much interested in his namesake, and when he graduated in July, 1844, the eighteenth in his class, offered him his choice of regiments. Hancock selected the Sixth Infantry, as being stationed on what was then the most remote Western frontier, and immediately joined his company at Fort Towson in the Indian Territory.

On the 18th of June, 1846, he was commissioned Second

Lieutenant, but the post commander was so reluctant to part with him, that it was not until the summer of 1847 that he reported for active duty at Vera Cruz in accordance with the special orders of General Scott. With General Pierce's column of reënforcements he joined Scott's army at Puebla, and took part in all the engagements in the memorable advance upon Mexico. He received the brevet of First Lieutenant on the field of Cherubusco, August 20. He remained at the capital after its surrender until the conclusion of peace, and was among the last to leave it when it was evacuated in June, 1848. On the 30th of that month while on the march to the coast, he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster. In this capacity, and in that of adjutant, he served with credit for the next seven years, at the various posts occupied by his regiment, but the greater portion of the time at the headquarters in St. Louis, and was married in that city in January, 1850.

He was commissioned First Lieutenant in January, 1853, and Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain in November, 1855. At the latter date he was likewise ordered to Florida, where he served under Gen. W. S. Harney against the feeble remnant of the Seminole tribe. He afterward accompanied that officer in his expeditions to Kansas and Utah. In 1859 he was ordered to California, where he became Chief Quartermaster of the Southern district. He was stationed at Los Angeles at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and beheld with sorrow the defection of many of his fellow-officers and superiors. In a public speech on the 4th of July, 1861, he boldly declared his loyalty to the Government to which he was bound by a solemn oath, and called upon the inhabitants to remain true to the old flag. After repeated requests to be relieved from duty on the Pacific coast, he was assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, then commanded by General Robert Anderson, but almost immediately afterward, on September 23, Captain

Hancock was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

The winter of 1861-62 was spent by General Hancock in assisting to organize the Army of the Potomac, whose fortunes he followed until disabled by his wounds. His gallantry at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and in many other actions during McClellan's tardy and unsuccessful advance toward Richmond, was especially marked; at South Mountain and at Antietam he helped to drive the rebel out of Maryland, back onto his own soil. Early in November, the command of the Army of the Potomac was transferred from McClellan to Burnside, and on the 29th Hancock was promoted to be a major-general. At Fredericksburg, December 13, he led his division in the charge up Marye's Heights, when out of his five thousand troops, more than two thousand were left upon the field, and he gained fresh laurels in the three days' struggle at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. In June, he assumed the command of the Second Army Corps, and was sent to observe Lee's position at Gettysburg. In the ever memorable action at that place, on the first three days of July, 1863, Hancock held Cemetery Hill, and virtually directed the battle until the arrival of General Meade, the newly appointed Commander of the Army of the Potomac, under whose lead that army was at length to achieve success. Hancock's position was in the centre of the national lines, upon which was concentrated the fire from a hundred and fifty of the enemy's guns for over two hours on the afternoon of the 3d. He was shot from his horse and severely wounded, but remained on the field until assured that the repulse of the enemy's infantry charge which followed the deadly cannonade, had given the final stroke of victory to his own brave corps.

It is a singular fact that the list of officers who were thanked by Congress for their share in the battle of Gettysburg, did not include the name of General Hancock, and

it was not until a year after the close of the war that it was added, by a special resolution. He was carried from the battlefield to his father's home at Norristown, and from thence, as soon as he could travel, he went to his country-seat near St. Louis. It was December before he was able to report for duty, and even then he was still suffering from his wound, so that the ensuing winter was spent in the recruiting service, in behalf of the Second Corps. On the 30th of November, he was made Quartermaster and Major in the regular service. In March, 1864, he again went to the front, and resumed command of his corps. In May was begun the grand movement of the Army of the Potomac against Lee, and toward Richmond. Hancock crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford on the 4th. In the desperate but indecisive battle of the Wilderness on the two following days, he commanded the centre and left of the Union advance, and on the second day made the main attack; but was forced to retire after driving the rebels back two miles. On the 7th, Lee retreated to Spottsylvania Court House, and there for five days the battle raged. On the 11th, Hancock and his Second Corps made the famous midnight movement upon the salient in the Confederate centre, and on the following day carried the works by assault after as fearful a conflict as earth ever witnessed, capturing an entire division of the enemy with its general, and with the aid of the Sixth Corps held the position against Lee's Titanic blows. On each side there fell ten thousand men on the dread day which gained for General Hancock a promotion in the regular service at one bound, from the rank of Major to that of Brigadier-General.

At Cold Harbor, Hancock again bore the brunt of battle. The change of base was now decided upon, and on the 14th of June he crossed the James. Three days later his Gettysburg wound broke out afresh, and he was completely incapacitated for duty for about ten days, after which he

was again engaged in active service for several months. At Ream's Station on the Weldon railroad, August 25, he met with his only disaster, and his last action was at Burgess Mills in the movement against the Southside railroad. Late in November he was called to Washington, where he was employed for three months in organizing the Veteran Corps. In February, 1865, he relieved Sheridan in the command of the Middle Military Division at Winchester, leaving that gallant general at liberty to begin his second "ride" in the Shenandoah valley. From that position he was recalled in April, in consequence of the assassination of President Lincoln, to assume command in the city of Washington, and he had charge of the execution of the conspirators. He vacated his commission as Major-General in the Volunteer Service on the 26th of July, 1866, and on the same day was raised to an equal rank in the regular army. He next held command of the Department of Missouri for about a year, being relieved in August, 1867, by General Sheridan, who had been removed by President Johnson from the command of the Fifth Military Department of the South, to which position General Hancock was transferred.

A very important part of General Hancock's duties at New Orleans, the headquarters of his new department, consisted in the enforcement of the reconstruction laws, and as these laws conflicted in many particulars with his sentiments, which were favorable to the restoration of civil rights to repentant rebels, his position became a disagreeable one, and in March, 1868, he was relieved at his own request and transferred to the Department of the Atlantic, headquarters at New York. Upon the accession of President Grant, he again took a Western department, that of Dakota,¹ but was restored to his Eastern command in November, 1872, and held it during the remainder of his life. Having always adhered to the Democratic party, though never, of course, an active politician, his name was presented to the Democratic

W. S. HANCOCK.

National Convention of 1868, and again in 1876, and in 1880 the honor, if such it be, of the presidential nomination was conferred upon him. He received one hundred and fifty-five electoral votes, and was defeated by James A. Garfield.

General Hancock, the "superb soldier" who never made a blunder in battle, died on the 9th of February, 1886, at his official residence on Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, and his remains were interred at Norristown.





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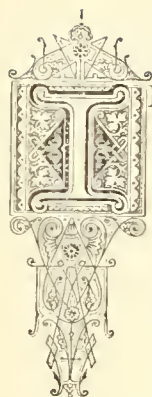


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LEVI P. MORTON.

From life.

LEVI P. MORTON.



IN the New England aristocracy, which founds its title to that name, in its truest sense, in the virtues of a God-fearing Pilgrim ancestry who were the conservators of civil and religious liberty, no line of descent is more highly esteemed than one which includes one or more of the clergy of the old Congregational order fostered by the state, the guides and counsellors of a pious and law-abiding people. Such ancestry is the proudest birthright of the present Chief Magistrate of our country, and such honorable lineage is claimed by the self-made man who has just retired from the Vice-president's chair. In the summer of 1824, the Rev. Daniel O. Morton, pastor of the church in the little town of Shoreham on the Vermont border of Lake Champlain, published an account of the life and public ministry of his wife's brother, Rev. Levi Parsons, first American missionary to Palestine, and bestowed upon his second son, the subject of this sketch, born in that same year on the 16th of May, the name of his maternal uncle who had died in Egypt, two years previously. The lad enjoyed rare advantages of intellect and religion, but not that of wealth. The narrow income of the New England minister barely sufficed to support his first-born through college; but the younger son received a good preliminary education, and would have entered Middlebury University, had not necessity compelled him, at the age of fourteen, to begin to provide for his own wants.

His home had twice been changed, in 1832 to Springfield, Vt., in the Connecticut valley, and five years later to Winchendon, Mass. It was at Enfield in the latter State, that Levi first found employment in a country store, and commenced to develop that business talent which has made him a successful merchant, and a man of affluence. He remained in the store at Enfield two years, after which he taught school for a short time, and then, in 1841, became a clerk in a general store at Concord, N. H. His industry and manifest ability soon induced his employer to establish a branch store at Hanover, which was placed in Mr. Morton's charge and profitably managed by him for six years, during the last four of which he had an interest in the business. The affability which has ever characterized him, made him a favorite with the students at Dartmouth College, and with the trading community generally, and all his dealings were open and just.

Success begot confidence, and laudable ambition lured the country merchant to a more extended field of action. In 1849 he came to Boston, and entered the wholesale dry-goods house of James M. Beebe & Co., and two years later he was admitted as the junior partner of the firm, which now opened an establishment in New York. Mr. Morton has been a resident of the metropolis since 1854. Political honors came to him later in life than to most men ; but he gave his valuable financial support to the Republican party from 1856, or from its foundation. Previous to that time he had acted with the Whig party. In 1855 the New York firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co. having dissolved, Mr. Morton organized the dry goods commission house of Morton & Grinnell, which continued in business until the War, dealing chiefly in cotton goods, the products of New England factories. He was married in 1856, to Miss Lucy Kimball, of Flatlands, L. I.

Since 1863, Mr. Morton has been a banker, and with

various partners in New York and London, has been identified with many financial operations of great magnitude. He was a member of the syndicate which, in 1873 and subsequently, purchased at a premium the bonds of the United States for the refunding of the national debt and enabling the Government to pay its obligations in specie. His firm was for many years the fiscal agent of the United States in London, and through it the British Government paid the Alabama award in 1873, and received the five and a half millions which we were compelled to pay to England by the Halifax Fisheries Commission in 1877.

Mrs. Morton, a lady distinguished for her benevolence toward the poor and suffering, died at Newport in 1871, and her husband honored her memory by presenting that city with a public park, and by the erection, in New York, of Grace Church Memorial, where the children of working women are cared for during the hours of labor, for a nominal sum. Mr. Morton married again in 1873, and has several young daughters, all by his second wife.

In 1876, Mr. Morton consented to become a candidate for Congress. In accepting the Republican nomination he disclaimed all desire for public office, but declared himself ready and willing to do his duty in serving the people of the district. His Democratic opponent defeated him by four hundred votes, but in 1878 he was renominated, and elected by nearly seven thousand plurality. In Congress his work was done principally in the committee room, though his speeches were models of terseness and brevity. Speaker Cox placed him on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In accordance with Mr. Morton's recommendation, an appropriation was voted which enabled the United States to make so creditable an exhibit at Berlin, of American fish and fisheries, as to secure the chief prize. He was also instrumental in making regulations for the return of paupers and convicts who are sent to our shores in the guise of emigrants. Mr. Morton

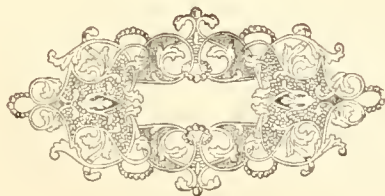
served through the Forty-Sixth Congress, and was elected to the Forty-Seventh, but did not take his seat, having resigned it to accept from President Garfield the position of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

Mr. Morton was received with great cordiality by the French Government and people. During his four years residence in Paris, the receptions at the American Legation were brilliant and largely attended, while the American Minister and his accomplished lady were favored guests at gatherings of every nature, both public and social. After the death of President Garfield he pronounced a eulogy upon the memory of the lamented Chief Magistrate, and having long been the personal as well as the political friend of Mr. Arthur, was retained in his position during the administration of the latter. At an entertainment in honor of the Yorktown centennial in October, 1881, he numbered among his guests descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse—our allies a hundred years before. He visited many of the provincial cities, where fêtes and banquets were given in his honor. At Le Puy, September 3, 1883, he assisted in the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, and upon this occasion, in the quaint old town in the Cevennes, the stars and stripes were everywhere displayed in union with the tricolor. On July 4, 1884, the great statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" which now adorns the harbor of New York, the gift of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, was formally presented to the people of the United States, and accepted, in their name, by Minister Morton, who had himself clinched the first rivet in the gigantic figure.

But Mr. Morton not only strove by these means, and with eminent success, to preserve the cordial relations between the two countries; he likewise performed diplomatic services of great commercial benefit to the United States. He obtained a decree in July, 1882, whereby the legal standing

of American corporations was to be recognized in French courts of law, a concession which previous envoys had sought in vain. It has proved especially beneficial to American insurance companies, by enabling them to establish agencies abroad. He also earned the gratitude of the West, by the skilful manner in which he conducted the negotiations which led to the removal of restrictions upon the importation of American pork products into France.

Mr. Morton has received many marks of esteem from his fellow-citizens. Dartmouth in 1881, and Middlebury (where he had endowed a scholarship,) in 1882, gave him the degree of LL. D. He declined a nomination for Vice-president in 1880, but accepted one in 1888, with General Harrison, and was elected. From March 4, 1889, till March 4, 1893, he presided over the deliberations of the Senate with such rare ability, that at the close of his term of office, every member of that body, without any distinction of party, joined in tendering him a complimentary banquet. His benevolence has already been alluded to, but it may be well to add that he contributed one quarter of the shipload of provisions which was sent in 1880 to the starving peasants of Ireland. Mr. Morton's summer residence is "Ellerslie" at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, which he purchased in 1886.





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AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

Portrait by Lincoln in the State House at Providence. Copied
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AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.



AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE was one of the most distinguished general officers in the Union army. If he was not uniformly successful, the blame for his partial failures rested upon other shoulders than his, and he was free from that most common, yet most childish failing of military men, extreme sensitiveness with regard to rank. His great-grandfather was a Scot, who espoused the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745, and afterward emigrated to South Carolina.

His grandfather was a captain in a loyal South Carolina regiment, and fought for the king in the Revolutionary War; his father was one of the pioneer settlers of Indiana, and Ambrose himself was born at Liberty in that State, May 23, 1824. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to a merchant tailor in a neighboring town. He mastered his trade quickly, and, returning to Liberty, set up in business. Suddenly he formed the determination to apply for a cadetship at West Point, and in March, 1843, he was gratified by receiving the coveted appointment from President Tyler.

Burnside graduated in war-time, and directly after receiving his Second Lieutenant's commission, July 1, 1847, he was sent to Mexico. He did not reach the city, however, until after the close of hostilities, and upon the evacuation, he was ordered with his battery to Fort Adams at Newport, R. I.

At this delightful station — the paradise of army posts — he remained upward of a year, when he was sent to New Mexico. During his stay there he was wounded in an affray with the Indians, and he was subsequently stationed at St. Louis, and again on the Mexican border with the Boundary Commission. In March, 1852, he was again sent to Newport, having, meanwhile, become the inventor of a breech-loading firearm, and received his commission as First Lieutenant.

In April, 1852, Lieutenant Burnside was married to Miss Mary R. Bishop, of Providence, and later in the year he resigned his commission in the army and settled at Bristol, R. I., where with the aid of friends he established the "Bristol Rifle Works," for the manufacture of the weapons he had devised. He was a major-general of the Rhode Island militia in 1855, and one of the Board of Visitors at West Point in 1856. In 1857 he was defeated, as a Democrat, in a congressional election. He hoped to obtain a contract from the Government for a quantity of his rifles, but in this he was disappointed, and in consequence, the "Bristol Rifle Works" became bankrupt. Sacrificing everything, even his patent and his uniform, for the benefit of his creditors, whom he eventually paid in full, he went West to find some new employment. Through the kindness of General (then Captain) McClellan, he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, and in June, 1860, was appointed treasurer of the corporation, with his office in New York. With the proclamation for troops, he put his affairs in order, and was ready to respond immediately to Governor Sprague's call on April 15, 1861, and on the following day he was commissioned, at Providence, Colonel of the First Rhode Island.

Colonel Burnside's regiment accompanied General Patterson's expedition to Harper's Ferry and beyond, in June, but was soon recalled to Washington by General Scott. The First Rhode Island was a three months' regiment, and its

term of enlistment having expired, it returned home four days after the Bull Run disaster, in which its colonel commanded a brigade with skill and bravery. On the 6th of August, Burnside was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was employed for awhile in inspecting the three years' troops which were now pouring into Washington; but in October he was ordered to Annapolis for the purpose of organizing a "coast division," composed largely of New England men, to operate against Southern seaports. By the 1st of January, 1862, he had gathered an army of sixteen thousand. On the 9th they were transported to Fortress Monroe, and on the 11th they sailed from Hampton Roads, under sealed orders, accompanied by a naval armament under the command of Com. L. M. Goldsborough.

The destination of the expedition was the North Carolina Sounds. The weather was at first propitious, but hardly had the fleet rounded stormy Hatteras when a terrific tempest arose, which continued for a fortnight. Several vessels were driven on shore, and a large quantity of arms and stores were lost, together with many horses. By the 25th the crippled fleet had passed the narrow Hatteras Inlet, into Pamlico Sound. Several days were required to refit and establish a depot of supplies on shore, and then, on February 7th and 8th, a combined naval and military attack was made upon Roanoke Island, which was forced to surrender. This victory caused great rejoicing at the North, and the name of Burnside was everywhere spoken with a thrill of patriotic pride. Rhode Island voted him a sword, the Legislatures of other States gave him their thanks, and he was immediately commissioned Major-General of Volunteers. But the work of the famous Burnside Expedition was not yet all accomplished. Newbern was captured on March 14th, after a sharp action, and Beaufort soon afterward, but Fort Macon, near the latter city, held out till the 26th of April. The irresolute General McClellan now put a stop to Burn-

side's further advance into North Carolina, and the troops remained comparatively inactive for several months. Until the arrival of a military governor, General Burnside was burdened with the responsibility of the civil government of the conquered district. He held the nominal command of the Department of North Carolina until August 26; but about the 1st of July he took two-thirds of his troops to Virginia, to coöperate with McClellan.

His command was now reorganized as the Ninth Army Corps, and ordered to Fredericksburg as a part of the Army of Virginia under General John Pope. Burnside was Pope's superior, but he showed his sterling good sense by cheerfully obeying his orders, without regard to questions of military etiquette, and patriotically performed his duty during the short campaign in which insubordination and jealousy wrought the ruin of the Army of Virginia. In September, 1862, the rebel General Lee, after threatening an attack upon the National Capital, suddenly moved Northward into Maryland, and occupied Frederick. General McClellan dispatched an army against him, and on the 12th, General Burnside, in command of the advance, entered Frederick, close upon the retiring enemy, and was received by the inhabitants as a deliverer. Two days later he directed the movements at the battle of South Mountain, although General McClellan in his official report failed to give him credit for so doing. At the great battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, his corps met the rebels under Longstreet in the desperate fight at the Stone Bridge. Three assaults were made upon the enemy's position, the last and successful one being headed by Burnside in person. To his demands for reënforcements, McClellan turned a deaf ear, but ordered him to hold the bridge at all hazards. He held the bridge, and the day was won.

Lee recrossed the Potomac that same night, but to the surprise of all, McClellan neglected to follow up his advan-

tage for thirty-six hours, and even then quickly abandoned the pursuit. President Lincoln himself visited the headquarters and gave peremptory orders to advance, but McClellan continued dilatory, and in the end, disobedient. On the 13th of October, Burnside, with a portion of his own corps and some other troops, crossed the Potomac and proceeded along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, but the month of October passed away before the main body of the army was in Virginia. Instead of following Lee in the Shenandoah Valley, McClellan remained east of the mountains, forfeiting all claim to further forbearance on the part of the War Department. On the 5th of November he was relieved, and General Burnside, after having on two previous occasions declined the honor, assumed, with heartfelt reluctance, the command of the Army of the Potomac. As is well known, he held this command a little more than two months, and he met with overwhelming defeat at Fredericksburg. But, although the disaster was the result of no mismanagement on his part, he nobly assumed all responsibility, disdaining to shield himself by seeking to inculcate any other person. An unfortunate spirit of dissatisfaction, if not of actual insubordination, became rife among his general officers; his plans were criticised, and even thwarted. Under these circumstances he placed his resignation in the hands of the President. This the latter refused to accept, but on January 26, 1863, he relieved General Burnside from his command, replacing him by General Joseph E. Hooker.

After a short visit to Rhode Island, where his reception proved that his misfortunes had not in any way impaired his popularity, he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Ohio, which he assumed at Cincinnati, March 25. He had now a double duty to perform. Not only was he to check a brave enemy in the field, but likewise to guard against the machinations of domestic traitors, who abounded in Kentucky, and even in Southern Ohio, Indiana

and Illinois. Against the latter class he devised stringent measures. C. L. Vallandigham, a Member of Congress from Ohio, made himself obnoxious by his incendiary speeches, encouraging his hearers to resist the orders of President Lincoln as they would those of a tyrant. He was arrested, and condemned by a military commission to imprisonment, but the sentence was modified by the President to banishment within the rebel lines. There were not wanting men at the North who openly proclaimed their sympathy with these despisers of governmental authority, and denounced General Burnside's severity. We can cheerfully forgive a foe, vanquished in open fight, but the memory of the "copperhead" will be held in everlasting execration. These were the darkest hours of the war, but they were harbingers of a glorious dawn. After the fall of Vicksburg, Burnside's Army of the Ohio was concentrated at Lexington, Ky., and began its movement, simultaneously with that of the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans, for the relief of Eastern Tennessee. Making a rapid forced march across the Cumberland Mountains, he occupied Knoxville, September 4, to the great joy of the loyal people, and soon afterward defeated the rebels at Cumberland Gap. Sickiness now caused him to tender his resignation, but President Lincoln telegraphed: "We cannot allow you to resign." Then came another turn in the tide, Rosecrans was forced to assume the defensive at Chattanooga, and Longstreet attacked Burnside's army, November 14. Five battles were fought in the course of the next four days, Burnside slowly retreating on Knoxville in accordance with orders from General Grant, so as to draw Longstreet away from Bragg at Chattanooga. After sustaining a severe siege, and several desperate assaults during the remainder of the month of November, he was rescued from his perilous position by General Sherman, and shortly afterward resigned the command of the Army of the Ohio to Gen. J. G. Foster.

During the next few months General Burnside was engaged in recruiting the Ninth Corps, and, as it was understood, for special service. But it was decided to again incorporate the corps with the Army of the Potomac, and once more Burnside loyally waived his rank and took the subordinate position assigned to him. On the 25th of April, 1864, his twenty-five thousand men, in four divisions, one consisting entirely of negroes, were reviewed in Washington by the President, and went into camp at Alexandria. Following General Grant in the advance toward Richmond, he joined the main body of the army on the second day of the fight in the Wilderness. Seven thousand men of his command were disabled during the terrible forty days' campaign, closing with the change of base. After this sanguinary struggle came the siege of Petersburg, which witnessed the abrupt close of General Burnside's military career. Under his direction a mine four hundred feet in length, with two galleries, was constructed under a portion of the enemy's works directly in front of his position, and charged with four tons of powder. It was proposed when this was exploded to rush through the breach and capture a hill commanding the town. The mine was fired on the 30th of July, but the rest of the plan was only imperfectly carried out, owing to the interference of General Meade with the disposition of Burnside's troops. For this "miserable failure," which caused a loss of over five thousand men to the Federal Army, Meade saw fit to hold Burnside responsible, and a court-martial sustained the charge; but an investigation by Congress entirely exonerated Burnside. He was relieved from the command of the Ninth Corps, August 13, and was not again in the field.

He took an active part in the political campaign of 1864, in behalf of the reelection of Mr. Lincoln, and after the close of the War his resignation was accepted by President Johnson. He now resumed his interest in the construction

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

and management of Western railroads, and became connected with various business enterprises in the city of Providence and elsewhere. In April, 1866, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and was similarly honored in the two following years. In November, 1869, he went abroad on business, and received a cordial welcome from English military men. He was in London in the following July when war was declared against Prussia by the Emperor Napoleon. He naturally took a deep interest in the movements of the French and German armies, and in September, he visited the Prussian headquarters at Versailles. Here he met with unexpected favor from Count Von Bismarck, and was permitted to enter Paris under a flag of truce. He made earnest, though fruitless efforts to arrange for negotiations between the combatants; but through his intercession a number of American citizens were permitted by the Germans to leave the beleaguered city. In January, 1875, he was elected United States Senator from Rhode Island.

General Burnside took his seat in the Senate, March 5, 1875, was reelected in 1880, and remained a member until the time of his death. He participated in all the leading debates upon questions pertaining to commerce, military affairs and education. On September 13, 1881, while the nation yet watched in the agony of suspense by the bed of the patient sufferer at Elberon, Senator Burnside died very suddenly at his beautiful farm, "Edgehill," at Bristol, R. I. Large-hearted, generous and noble, he was uniformly courteous in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, knowing no distinctions of rank or condition, and in the history of his adopted State, the loss of no man was ever so universally mourned. His wife's death occurred five years before his own, and he left no children.

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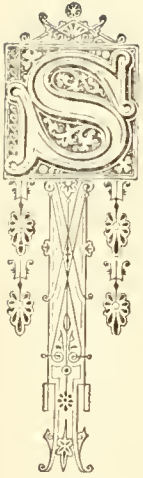


WILLIAM A. J. J.
CLARK
1881

S. S. COX.

From an original loaned to the publishers by Mrs. Cox.

SAMUEL S. COX.



SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX, born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824, was one of the eight children of Ezekiel Taylor Cox who lived to years of maturity. Ezekiel was a relative of John W. Taylor, the Speaker of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, the only citizen of New York who ever held the position. He was the owner of the first paper mill west of the Alleghanies, editor of the *Muskingum Messenger*, clerk of the county, and two years a member of the Ohio Senate. He was the son of Brigadier-General James Cox, of New Jersey, a member of the Tenth Congress. Samuel Sullivan gave early promise of becoming a worthy representative of a family which had thus been active in public affairs for two generations. Before he was five years old, he could read and write, and soon began to display a very decided taste for literature. At the age of eleven he became his father's assistant as County Clerk, and while performing the duties of the office with acceptance, he gained some insight into the forms and principles of common law. Now, as all through his busy life, he was indebted for his success, in a great degree, to his marvellous memory. Facts once learned, objects once seen, were never forgotten, and his brain became a teeming storehouse of knowledge which he could draw upon at will for argument, illustration or anecdote. Entering the Ohio University at Athens, he reached his sophomore year, when he left that

institution for Brown University, Providence. His father's means were limited, and he may be said to have worked his way during the two years in which he was a student at Brown, as his support was largely, if not wholly, derived from his own pen. He graduated with honors in 1846, gaining especial distinction in the branches of political economy, literary criticism, history and the classics.

Returning to his Ohio home, he spent two years or more in the study and practice of law. On the 11th of October, 1849, he married Miss Julia A. Buckingham. The wedding journey was an extended tour through Europe and the East, which furnished a theme for his first published work, "The Buckeye Abroad," which appeared in 1851. He now settled at Columbus, and soon abandoned his profession for the more congenial pursuits of literature, journalism and politics. In 1853 he assumed the editorship of the *Statesman*, at Columbus, and came into prominence as a local manager of the Democratic party. It was in the early days of his connection with the *Statesman* that a stilted word-picture, entitled, "A great old Sunset," caused some rival to style him "Sunset Cox," a name by which he was universally known in later years, and of which he was never ashamed. In 1855 he made his first visit to Washington, in search, no doubt, of his share in the public patronage. Mr. Pierce offered him at first the secretaryship of legation at London, and afterward at Lima, which latter post was accepted; but Mr. Cox got no further on his Southern journey than Aspinwall, sickness compelling him to relinquish his office.

Mr. Cox was first elected to the National House of Representatives in 1856, as a member of the Thirty-Fifth Congress. He did not sit in the Thirty-Ninth or Fortieth Congress, but was a member of every other, up to and including the Fiftieth, and was elected to the Fifty-First, although he died before its meeting. For the first eight years of this long period of legislative service he represented the capital

district of his native State, for the remaining nineteen some one of the metropolitan districts of his adopted State, New York. He entered Congress as a Democrat, and through all the vicissitudes of fortune, in victory and in defeat, he remained a Democrat to the end; and yet, strong partisan as he was, he could, when occasion demanded, rise superior to party and show himself a patriot. In his very first speech in the House, he defied the party lash, by taking ground against the Buchanan administration on the question of the Lecompton constitution. His speech was remarkable as being at once the maiden effort of the young congressman and the first speech ever made in the present Representatives' Hall, being delivered on the 16th of December, 1857, the day on which the Hall was first occupied. It antagonized the views of the President, as set forth in his message, and hence Mr. Cox lost caste with the administration. He was also an earnest advocate of the Homestead bill, which Mr. Buchanan vetoed.

Probably no public man in America, certainly no American statesman, has ever had such a reputation for readiness in debate, quickness of repartee, for wit and humor, as Mr. Cox enjoyed. His name instinctively suggests a witticism, his writings overflow with merriment, and his speeches were more frequently interrupted by "laughter" than those of any of his colleagues. He made humor an all-powerful weapon of debate, his keenest thrusts were both pointed and softened by a jest; but he never intentionally wounded the feelings of an opponent.

Mr. Cox deprecated the secession of the Southern States, and, in common with all "war Democrats," supported the Government by voting supplies for the soldiers in the field; but he frequently opposed the political course of the dominant party, especially in what seemed to him their reluctance, or unwillingness, to make any concessions to the insurgents for the sake of restoring peace. In 1861 he pronounced a

eulogy upon Senator Douglas, and in the same year proposed the name of William T. Sherman for appointment as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, displaying by this action (said President Lincoln) intuitive perception and moral greatness. In 1863 he was the minority candidate for the Speakership, and although he was never elected to that office, he was, on many occasions, called upon to preside temporarily over the deliberations of the House. In a speech made and published in 1863 he was, perhaps, needlessly harsh towards the people of New England. It was entitled "Puritanism in Politics," and tendered to discredit the Pilgrim Fathers, and to belittle their influence upon the free institutions of our land. His majorities in the Columbus district were, at each election, small, and in 1864 he was defeated by Mr. Shellabarger, a Republican, by more than three thousand votes.

Mr. Cox now retired from Congress for four years, but for his brain and tongue and pen there was no rest. He never ceased his political activity, and was a member of the Democratic National Convention of 1864 and 1868. On the lecture platform and the stump, he addressed delighted auditors, and he was a constant contributor both to party journals and literary magazines. His "Eight Years in Congress," published in 1865, is a collection of speeches, prefaced by a slight memoir. In 1866 he removed to New York City, and two years later was again elected to a seat in Congress. The War was now over and new issues were before the people. The most important of these was the reconstruction question, upon which Mr. Cox was quite at variance with the party in power. He would have restored the Southern States to their former place in the Union the instant they ceased to resist the lawful authority of the Government, but the majority of the Northern people thought it proper to impose certain penalties and prerequisite conditions. It does not come within our province to decide which party was right in the dreary controversy, but the

fact remains that time has brought about the condition of affairs which Mr. Cox sought to establish, and he lived to witness the consummation.

In the various committees on which he was placed—Rules, Foreign Affairs, Banking, the Centennial—he was a ceaseless, patient and conscientious laborer. In his familiarity with details he was without a peer, and as we have already said, his knowledge was encyclopedic. He strongly opposed the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, passed in April, 1871. He saw in the effort to suppress the violence of the Ku-klux organization the bugbear of centralization, and the schemes of a political party to perpetuate its power. In the election of 1870, his Republican opponent was Horace Greeley; two years later he warmly supported that gentleman's candidacy in the presidential contest; but was himself defeated, having run upon a general ticket for Congressman at large. One of the New York members-elect, however, died, and Mr. Cox was chosen in his place. His party controlled the Forty-Fifth, and the two following Congresses, but his opposition to Mr. Tilden in the Democratic Convention of 1876 operated to exclude him from the permanent Speakership. In 1876 his election was nearly unanimous, only forty-one votes being cast against him.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox visited Europe in 1869, and again in 1881, the events of the former trip being recorded in "*A Search for Winter Sunbeams*," and those of the latter in "*Arctic Sunbeams*" and "*Orient Sunbeams*"—apt titles under which to describe the experiences of a man upon whose sunny countenance was never a scowl of misanthropy. His most important book, "*Three Decades of Federal Legislation*," appeared in 1885, and in that year President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Turkey. Mrs. Cox accompanied her husband as usual to the court of the Sultan, where he was by no means a stranger, and she was decorated with the Order of Shefakat. Mr. Cox remained at Constantinople

only a year, being warned by a severe hemorrhage to return home. He received from Abdul Hamid, the Order of the Medjidi. He had resigned his seat in the House to accept the Turkish Mission, but was reelected in November, 1886.

A sketch of Congressman Cox's life would be sadly incomplete without some reference to his labors in behalf of the Life-Saving Service. He was the foremost champion of the surfmen, and his memory is tenderly cherished by them. Instituted in 1871 on the New Jersey shore, gradually extended to other portions of the Atlantic coast, and finally, in 1874, to the Gulf, Pacific and Lake coasts, the service was constantly fostered by Mr. Cox, and became, at length, more efficient even than the Royal National Life-Boat Institution of Great Britain, which had hitherto been superior to any other in the world. It was with pardonable pride that he said in the House of Representatives in April, 1888: "The reminiscences of party wrangling and political strife seem to me like nebule of the past, without form and void. But what little I have accomplished in connection with this Life-Saving Service is compensation 'sweeter than the honey in the honeycomb.' It is its own exceeding great reward." Mr. Cox was likewise distinguished for his efforts in behalf of the letter carriers and railway postal clerks. He died at his residence in New York City, after a very brief illness, September 10, 1889. He received the degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1885, and in 1887, his last book was published, "The Diversions of a Diplomat in Turkey." We quote, in closing, from the resolutions adopted by the Railway Mail Service Association: "He was of gentle manners, amiable disposition and pure private character; a scholar of rare attainments, an author witty and wise, a statesman of comprehensive views, and a philanthropist whose sympathies ran out to all his fellow-creatures."



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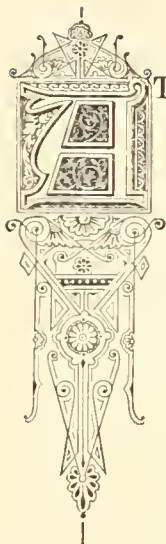
NEW YORK
JAN 10
1891

BAYARD TAYLOR

From life,

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BAYARD TAYLOR.



AT Kennett Square, in Southeastern Pennsylvania, on the 11th of January, 1825, was born James Bayard Taylor, the poet, traveller and diplomat. In school, on the farm, in the printing office, he delighted to express his youthful fancies in rhythmic measures. In his eighteenth year, if not earlier, he began to be a contributor of verses to various periodicals, including "Graham's Magazine," of Philadelphia, and by means of correspondence he gained the acquaintance of a number of gentlemen prominent in literary circles. Geographical study and the perusal of books of travel awakened an ardent and unquenchable desire to visit distant lands. He made inquiries concerning the cost of a European tour, and found that, if undertaken in the ordinary way, it was far beyond his means. Yet he determined to find some way by which to accomplish his object. Through the aid of friends in West Chester and Philadelphia, he was enabled to have published a volume of poems which netted him twenty dollars above expenses. As much more was obtained from the sale of other verses, in manuscript, while two kindly-disposed Philadelphia editors advanced him a hundred dollars, to be repaid in "Letters from Europe." Thus scantily supplied with money, in June, 1844, in company with a cousin who was going abroad for study, he walked the greater portion of the way to Washington, where passports were procured. This done, they proceeded to New York, where

even the friendly interest of N. P. Willis failed to secure for Bayard (he had dropped his first name) a position as foreign correspondent; but Horace Greeley promised to accept his letters for publication, if they should be worthy of insertion in the *Tribune*.

On the 1st of July, 1844, Bayard, with his cousin and another companion, sailed from New York, and after a voyage of twenty-nine days, during which nine passengers occupied the eight berths of a cabin eight feet by seven, they landed at Liverpool. Without stopping a day in that great city, they took passage for Port Rush in Ireland, visited Giant's Causeway, and then crossed the North Channel to Scotland. From Dumbarton they made their way, on foot whenever practicable, to Lochs Lomond and Katrine. They scaled Ben Lomond, and hurried southward by way of Glasgow to Ayr and Alloway. Bayard had noted the squalor of the Irish peasants, and now viewed with sorrow and disgust the prevalence of drunkenness in the home-land of Burns. From Ayr to Edinburgh, and from thence to Newcastle, where the tired pedestrians took a boat for London, every mile of the way teemed with objects of interest to the enthusiastic boy-poet, who now began to give to the world those letters of foreign travel which were to form so large and important a part of his life-work.

London was reached late in August, and a week was devoted to sightseeing in the metropolis of the world. Living in the most obscure inns, tramping or riding in the cheapest conveyances, the friends proceed to Dover, cross the Channel, and are now, of a truth, strangers in a strange land. From Ostend their route lies through Ghent and Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne, on the Rhine; thence up the incomparable river to Mainz, to Frankfort, where Bayard is hospitably entertained by the American consul, and finally to Heidelberg, at whose venerable university Frank Taylor settles down to study. Bayard intended to follow his cousin's example, and essayed

so to do, but he quickly found that his passion for travel would not bear curbing. Toward the end of October he abandoned his books, and set out, with a light heart and lighter purse, to study the language and customs of the people of Germany.

He spent the winter in Frankfort, and made bold to call upon many men of note, his manly bearing and intelligence serving as an offset for his poverty. With the opening spring of 1845 he was again on foot. He first sought the weird and mysterious region of the Hartz; next he visited Leipsig. The art treasures of Dresden give fresh inspiration to his pen; in the Bohemian and Austrian capitals he beholds magnificent religious spectacles, and listens to the finest orchestra in the world. Amid sights and sounds enchaining, he forgets that he is footsore and hungry, and pushes on, limiting his expenses to about twenty cents a day. Up the Danube, across Bavaria and Würtemberg he trudges from village to village, familiarizing himself with the idiom, keenly observant at all times, and gaining a practical knowledge of the countries such as no holiday tourist can ever hope to do. His first tour ended at Heidelberg, but in August he was off again, and this time his cousin strapped on his knapsack and accompanied him. To Bayard Taylor, a mountain was a never-failing source of delight, and we may well imagine that his cup of joy was full as he plodded on through the Black Forest and over the majestic Alps. The Swiss farmers, with their kindly greetings, won his heart, and he rejoiced to be in a land where man had for centuries been free. The journey was long and toilsome, but when he reached the Paradise of Italy — Florence — he wrote —

“— all I wished is won!

I sit beneath Italia's sun.”

He remained in Florence several months, devoting much of his time to the study of the Italian language, and then

BAYARD TAYLOR.

went to Rome, where he arrived about the 1st of January, 1846. From Rome he went by sea to Marseilles, and he landed in France with but five dollars in his pocket. A slight remittance from America enabled him to reach Paris in February, and here he tarried five weeks, obliged to accept the charity of a stranger. He then made his way to London, tried in vain to get work in a printing office, but obtained employment from a publisher until money arrived from home for his return passage.

Bayard Taylor had now arrived at man's estate. For the next year he was engaged in editing the *Pioneer* at Phoenixville, Penn. It was an unprofitable employment; but in the meantime he published his "Views Afoot," whose immediate success gained for him an established position among the writers of America. In 1847 the *Literary World* of New York, and in 1848, the *Tribune*, secured his editorial services, and his connection with the latter journal continued essentially until the close of his life. Early in 1849, at Mr. Greeley's suggestion, he went to California, and he spent nearly a year there at the very height of the gold fever and the excitement consequent upon the adoption of a State Constitution. He returned home by the way of Mexico. His "Rhymes of Travel" was published in 1848, his "El Dorado" in 1850, the latter an account of his Californian experiences. Bayard Taylor was married on the 24th of October, 1850, to Mary S. Agnew, his playmate in boyhood, and the inspiration of many of his earlier poems. She died, only two months after her wedding day, a victim of consumption. Suffering from this great sorrow, and from the effects of the severe literary and journalistic labor to which he subjected himself, he determined to seek relief in eastern travel, and again crossing the ocean, he turned his face toward the land of the Pharaohs. On the 1st of November, 1851, he was at Alexandria.

The five years which intervened between Bayard Taylor's

first and second visits to the Old World had worked wonderful changes. Then, he was an impetuous youth, poor and nearly unknown. Now, he went abroad in sober manhood, followed by the good wishes of Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, and many another man of brilliant reputation, who had learned to know and love him. But his feeling of deep interest in the lives and customs of strange peoples was still the same, and ever remained strong. With two chance companions, one of them a German gentleman, with whom he formed a lasting friendship, and clad in Arab costume, he set out upon a boat journey up the great river of Egypt. The incidents of the trip, which of course we have no space to describe in detail, were graphically portrayed in his letters and later in books of travel. By adopting as far as possible the customs of the natives, he gained their confidence and affection, and so was enabled to see much of their inner life which has entirely escaped the superficial observer, or the scientific investigator, while he added to his former linguistic attainments a fair knowledge of the Arabic tongue. At Philæ, his German friend turned back; Taylor parted from him with regret, but was destined to meet him again. Continuing his journey southward, he met everywhere with kindness, from people and rulers alike. Beyond Khartoum he ventured boldly, and unarmed, among the savage negro tribes until his terrified Arab servants refused to go further into an unknown region, and so he was forced to relinquish his half-formed design of a search for the sources of the Nile, then still shrouded in the mystery of ages. The 1st of April, 1852, found him safely back in Alexandria.

Palestine, with its sacred memories, now allured the traveller-poet, and in Zion and Olivet and Lebanon, he found the themes of some of his sweetest songs. In Damascus he ate hashish, as a part of his duty in investigating the customs of the sensuous Orient. After two months spent in Syria, he continued his journey through Asia Minor, to Constantinople.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

He now wrote home for permission to join Commodore Perry's Japanese embassy; but while awaiting this, he proceeded through Italy to Germany to visit his Nile companion at his home in Gotha. Here he spent a few delightful weeks, and then sped away to sunny Spain. In November, 1852, this prince of newspaper correspondents left Gibraltar for Alexandria, from whence he set out to cross the Isthmus of Suez. Nine days' sail brought him to Bombay. His genial manners caused him to be everywhere welcomed as if he were an old acquaintance, as he made his way into the interior of India, to Agra and Delhi. From the City of the Moguls, Mr. Taylor travelled north to get a glimpse of the Himalayas, and then turned toward Calcutta. At Lucknow he was feasted by the British officers; but did not fail to notice the discontent of the natives, and he prophesied the rebellion which desolated the country four years later. From Calcutta he proceeded by way of Singapore to Hong Kong and Shanghai, and from the latter port, in May, 1853, having enlisted as master's mate in the United States Navy, he was allowed by Commodore Perry to accompany his expedition.

Mr. Taylor remained with Perry during his first visit to Japan, and left him, and the service, with much regret, at Hong Kong, in August. He took passage in a sailing vessel from Canton, and arrived in New York, December 20, 1853. For the next two years he was busy with his editorial work, in superintending the publication of various works, in poetry and prose, and in planning the construction of a summer residence at Kennett. His capacity for work was simply wonderful. In the course of his short life, he wrote, edited or translated over fifty books, delivered numberless public addresses, and contributed to many magazines, besides performing his regular duties as one of the *Tribune* staff. In the spring of 1856 he started on his fourth extended tour, being accompanied during a portion of it by several members of his family, and in England the novelist Thackeray

did much to make his stay a pleasant one. During the following winter he visited frozen Lapland; as he had adopted the ways of the people of the burning tropics, so now he became for a time, to all intents, a Laplander. At Stockholm he spent three months in linguistic study; at Copenhagen he was welcomed by Hans Christian Andersen. In July, 1857, he made a hurried visit to London to bid farewell to his returning relatives, and then travelled overland through Norway, again passing the Arctic Circle, to behold the midnight sun. Upon this latter occasion he had the pleasure of the company of his friend of the Nile, and in October, at Gotha, he was married to this friend's niece, Marie Hansen, daughter of Peter Andreas Hansen, a German astronomer of eminence.

In the summer of 1858 Mr. Taylor was once more in America, having spent most of the preceding winter in Greece, and afterward made a brief trip to Russia. He now set about the construction of his Kennett mansion, Cedarcroft, in good earnest, and in October, 1860, it was completed. His writings, and especially his poetry, had already attained their high place in the estimation of his countrymen, and his fame had spread to foreign lands. His frequent trips to Germany in his later years will not call for special notice, nor can we do more than to make allusion to a few of the more prominent of his later writings. In 1862 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg. He held the post for nearly a year, and during a portion of the time acted as *chargé d'affaires*. In 1874, after a visit to Egypt, he took part in the festivities attendant upon the Millennial Celebration in Iceland. During the War he published much poetry in a patriotic vein, as well as his most famous novels, "Hannah Thurston" (1863) and "John Godfrey's Fortunes" (1864). Chief among his poetic works is the translation of Goethe's *Faust*, which appeared in 1871. His last poem, "Deukalion," was printed only a few days before his death.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

The rest is quickly told. In February, 1878, President Hayes appointed Bayard Taylor United States Envoy to the German Empire. He left New York in April, his friends and admirers little thinking that the ovation which was given him was a last farewell. He was received with especial marks of favor at Berlin, and greatly pleased the venerable Emperor, upon his presentation, by addressing him not in diplomatic French, but with faultless accent in His Majesty's mother-tongue. His habits of intense activity were not to be overcome. Besides attending to his official duties, he began to prepare materials for biographies of Goethe and Schiller. In the autumn he fell dangerously ill of dropsy, and on the afternoon of December 19, 1878, he died, although a fatal ending to his malady had not been feared until a few hours previously. Still a young man, not fifty-four, yet

“Dead he lay among his books,
The peace of God was in his looks.”

His remains were interred in March, 1879, close by the spot where he was born.





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W. H. H. H.
1881

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.



SENATOR HOAR was born at Concord, Mass., August 29, 1826. His family has for many generations been one of social and political prominence in the Old Bay State, his grandfather having been an officer of the patriot army in the War for Independence, and his father one of the foremost jurists of the Commonwealth in the days of Webster and Choate. He received a common school and academical education in his native town, and graduated at Harvard in 1846. After three years of study at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Judge Thomas, of Worcester, he was admitted to the bar, and began his practice in the city where he had completed his legal studies, and which has ever since remained his Massachusetts residence. From the very outset of his career he became identified with politics. The son of a man who had been violently expelled from the State of South Carolina, whither he had gone to defend certain colored citizens of Massachusetts who had been imprisoned contrary to law, it was to be expected that the principles of the Free-soil party would find favor with him. He became chairman of the Worcester County Freesoil Committee, which bore the reputation of being the most efficient organization of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Hoar was a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1852, and during this session, although the

youngest man on the floor of the House, he was the acknowledged leader, upon questions of law, of the famous coalition between the Democrats and Freesoilers, which had, a year before, sent Sumner to the Senate. He was also the author of the Massachusetts resolves against the compromise measures passed by Congress in 1850. Flattering inducements were held out to the young man to enter the field of national politics; but he determined not to abandon his chosen profession, so that it was not until some years after the close of the Civil War that he felt himself at liberty to place his masterly abilities at the service of his fellow-citizens. During the fifteen years or more in which he was principally engaged at the bar, he steadily rose in his profession, until he reached the foremost rank, his practice becoming more extensive than that of any other lawyer in Central or Western Massachusetts. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the city of Worcester, and gave his services liberally in its behalf, especially in literary and educational enterprises, being director, and sometime president of the public library, and one of the founders of the Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Hoar was himself a diligent historical student, and is to-day almost without a rival in his profound knowledge of American history, and is withal a fine classical scholar. He was City Solicitor in 1860, and a member of the State Senate of 1857, when he served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

Mr. Hoar entered upon his extended congressional career in 1869, as a Republican member of the House of Representatives, his party having at that time a majority of more than two-thirds in that body. When he retired from the House, eight years later, at the close of his fourth term, this majority had disappeared, and the control of the popular branch had passed into the hands of the opposition. He has always been one of the most indefatigable of workers, has few rivals as a debater, and holds high rank as an orator.

With his scholarly attainments, it was very fitting that he should be placed upon the committee of education and labor. His efforts in behalf of national education, in the House, were of great importance. In a speech in the Forty-Second Congress, he bore the following testimony to the inestimable value of the common schools of our country :

“Upon the fate of the common schools hangs the fate of America. No democracy ever lasted long, no republic was ever built up strong from the foundation, no republic ever laid its foundations below the frosts, that did not dig down to the hard pan, to the rock, to the granite of universal public education. I would write over the doors of the common school house, *Hæc claustra cum patriâ stantque caduntque simul*, ‘So long as live these schools, America shall live, and they shall perish together.’”

Mr. Hoar was one of the managers in the trial before the Senate, in 1876, of the impeachment of Secretary of War Belknap. The Secretary was accused of malfeasance in office, but, having resigned, it was claimed that the Senate had no further jurisdiction in the case. Mr. Hoar proved by most conclusive arguments, drawn from both English and American parliamentary law, that no public officer could evade responsibility for his misdeeds by resigning his position. By his judicious action in contested election cases which have come within his jurisdiction, Mr. Hoar has won golden opinions from Democrats and Republicans alike.

His most important duties as a member of the Lower House, and perhaps the most important of his entire congressional career, were those in connection with the electoral commission of 1877, which peacefully settled the most embittered presidential contest which our country has known. The well-known deference to law which characterizes the people of the American republic, was alluded to at that time, by Mr. Hoar, as follows :

“Mr. Speaker,—The act we are about to do will, in my

judgment, be one of the greatest in history. Our annals have been crowded with great achievements in war and peace; in art, in literature, in commerce. But other countries, other republics have equalled us in these things. But in this great act, we shall stand without a rival or an example. For a thousand years, our children, with tears of joy and pride, will read, that while in the fierce strife for executive power the sun of other republics has gone down in darkness and in blood, in their own country the same great peril has arisen. Their sky has been darkened by the same cloud, their ship with its costly freight of love and hope encountered the same storm and was driven near the same rock; but in the midst of storm and darkness and conflict, the august and awful form of Law rose over the face of the waters, uttering its divine, controlling mandate 'Peace, be still.' "

Mr. Hoar has long held high rank in the councils of his party, frequently presiding over state conventions, and was a member of every Republican National Convention from 1876 to 1888. He was president of that held at Chicago in 1880, at which General Garfield was nominated. Impaired health compelled him to decline serving as a delegate in 1892. Suffering from a weakness of the eyes which threatened serious results, he visited Europe in the summer of the latter year, and availed himself of the skill of able practitioners, who providentially succeeded in effecting a complete cure.

Having declined a fifth election to the House, Mr. Hoar was elected in 1877 to the seat in the National Senate which he still holds — the worthy successor of Everett and Wilson. He has served upon the committees on Relations with Canada, Privileges and Elections, and the Judiciary, having been chairman of the latter important committee until the control of the Senate passed from his party in March, 1893. When not actually employed in public business, he is usually engaged in study, or in historic research, and he is the pos-

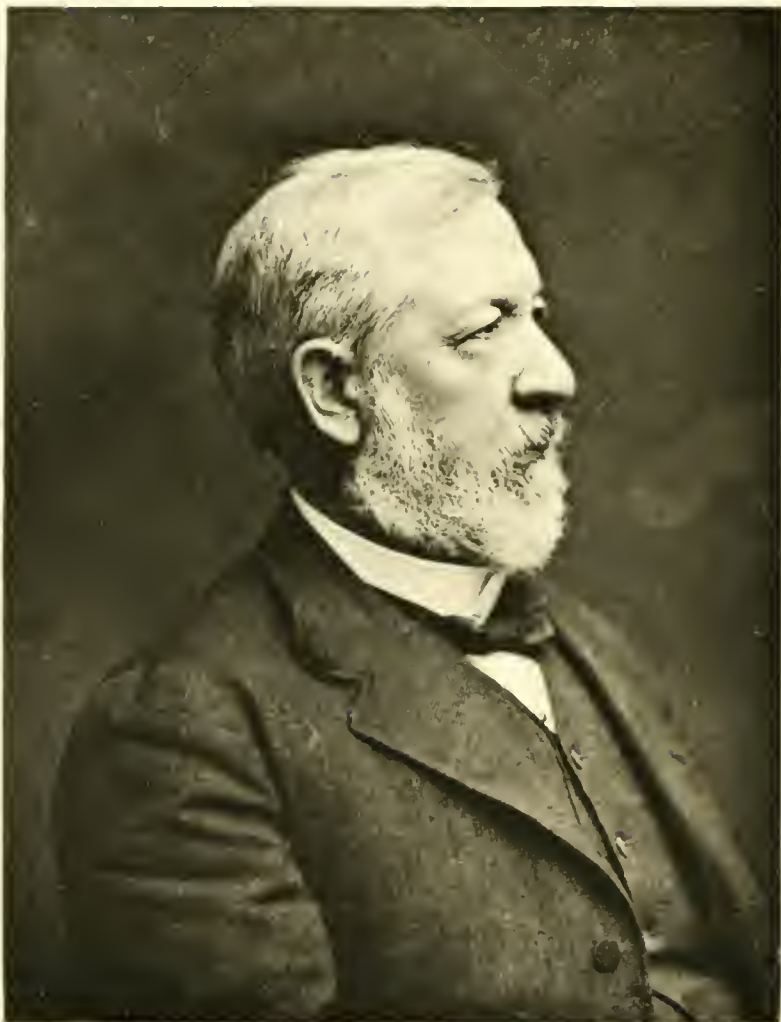
GEORGE F. HOAR.

essor of one of the most valuable private libraries in the country. He is an occasional contributor to magazines, or to the transactions of the learned societies of which he is a member. He was one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College from 1874 to 1880, and in the latter year was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. William and Mary, Amherst, Yale and Harvard have conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Senator Hoar has been twice married, first in 1853, and to the present Mrs. Hoar in 1862. He has a son and a daughter.





1871
1872
1873
1874
1875



Wm. H. H. H. H.
1880
H. H. H. H.

JAMES G. BLAINE.



JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was born January 31, 1830, at West Brownsville, Penn. His ancestry on his father's side was Scotch, on his mother's, Irish. His great-grandfather, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, was honorably distinguished as an officer in the Revolutionary War. He attended school at Brownsville, and at Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived with his relative, Thomas Ewing, the foster-father and father-in-law of General Sherman. In 1843 he entered Washington, now Washington and Jefferson, College. He was popular among the students, improved his opportunities to good advantage, and graduated September 25, 1847, with a good standing. Possessed of a hundred dollars, the gift of his father, he now set out to seek his fortune, and within a month of his graduation he secured a position as tutor in the Western Military Institute, at Blue Lick Springs, Ky., where he remained three years. On the 30th of June, 1850, he was married, at Millersburg, Ky., to Miss Harriet B. Stanwood of Augusta, Me., who was then, like Mr. Blaine himself, engaged in teaching. Shortly after his marriage he returned to Pennsylvania, and read law for some time; but there is no record of his admission to the bar. In 1852 he went to Philadelphia, and he there taught for two years in a school for the blind, receiving valuable assistance from his wife.

Mr. Blaine was twenty-four years of age when he went to

Augusta and became a citizen of the State of Maine. He soon embraced a fortunate opportunity which presented itself, to adopt the profession of journalism, becoming editor, and through the assistance of some of his wife's relatives, part proprietor of the *Kennebec Journal*. He now entered with zeal upon the discussion of national politics from a Whig standpoint, and quickly made his influence felt, even beyond the borders of the State. He was among the earliest to discard Whiggism for Republicanism, and he contributed materially to the first successes of the new party in Maine. Then, too, he accomplished what few young editors have been able to do—he made money, and by careful investments laid the foundation of that considerable fortune which he enjoyed in his later years. In 1857, he disposed of his interest in the Augusta paper, and during the two succeeding years he edited the *Portland Daily Advertiser*. He returned to the *Kennebec Journal* for a short time in 1860, and then laid down the editorial pen forever. Thenceforth politics was his only profession, and his sole occupation, statecraft.

In 1856, Mr. Blaine was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature, and at about the same time became Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in virtue of which position he shaped the policy and directed the campaigns of the party in Maine for the next twenty years. He served in the House for four terms, and in the sessions of 1861 and 1862, he was elected Speaker, being universally acknowledged as the ablest parliamentarian who had ever held that office in the Maine Legislature. During the early days of the War, no man in the State did more to aid the authorities in meeting the demands of the general government, and he gave freely of his private means to equip volunteers and to provide for their families.

Mr. Blaine was elected to the National House of Repre-

sentatives in 1862 and took his seat at the opening of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, of which Schuyler Colfax, afterward Vice-President, was Speaker. He was reëlected to each succeeding Congress from the Thirty-Ninth to the Forty-Fourth inclusive, and was in close sympathy with the Republican administrations, being especially interested in all measures looking toward the preservation of the Union and the liberation of the black race. On March 4, 1869, the Forty-First Congress met in special session, and Mr. Blaine was chosen Speaker. He was likewise Speaker of the two succeeding Congresses. The faultless manner in which he performed the duties of his important and trying office, led to a widely extended movement in favor of his elevation to the presidency, and he greatly increased his popularity by his conduct as the leader of the minority during the first session of the Forty-Fourth Congress, which was controlled by the Democrats. In June, 1876, his name was presented to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, and on the first six ballots he received more votes than any two of his rivals. But the tongue of slander had been busy with his reputation. Vague charges of controlling legislation to further his own private interests, were brought against him, being even made the subject of congressional investigation, and obtained considerable credence. His friends in the convention were not able to overcome the combined opposition to him, and the nomination finally went to Mr. Hayes. Mr. Blaine was quick to send his congratulations to the successful candidate, and after his recovery from a severe sunstroke, worked hard for Mr. Hayes' election.

A few days after his defeat in the convention, Mr. Blaine was appointed by the Governor of Maine to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate. In due time the Legislature confirmed the appointment and elected him for a full term. He opposed the passage of the Electoral Commission Law of 1877, and all legislation favoring a debased silver coin-

age, and antagonized President Hayes' Southern policy, as being overgenerous toward a section of the country whose loyalty was as yet doubtful. In 1880 a second attempt was made by a portion of the Republicans to secure the presidential nomination for Mr. Blaine, but in the nominating convention, his friends were on every ballot outnumbered by those of General Grant. On the thirty-sixth ballot, while the Grant contingent remained unbroken, all but forty-two of Mr. Blaine's supporters transferred their votes to General Garfield, who received the nomination.

Senator Blaine and General Garfield had entered Congress together and had ever since been warm personal friends, and immediately after the inauguration of the latter as President he appointed Mr. Blaine Secretary of State. On the 2d of July, 1881, Secretary Blaine set out to accompany the President in a tour through the New England States, and was at his side when the assassin did his accursed work. He did not hold his high position long enough to accomplish any of the important projects which he had in mind, but he held it long enough to demonstrate his capabilities as a statesman. One of the more important measures of Mr. Garfield's administration, which fell through, owing to its abrupt termination, was a general Peace Congress to be composed of representatives of all American Nations. It was a favorite idea with Mr. Blaine, and its non-success was much regretted by him. During the interval between President Garfield's assassination and Mr. Arthur's succession to office, September 20, Mr. Blaine was actually in charge of the Government, and dictated its policy in accordance with the will of his dying chief. He remained in Mr. Arthur's cabinet only three months, resigning December 19, 1881.

On returning to private life after twenty-three years of continuous public service, Mr. Blaine imposed upon himself the task of writing a graphic and impartial account of the great political drama in which he had been so prominent an

actor. The first volume of "Twenty Years in Congress" appeared in 1884. The presidential campaign of that year interrupted the progress of the work, but the second and concluding volume was published in 1886. In this literary employment, which was very agreeable to him, Mr. Blaine is said to have limited himself to the production of two pages daily. The book was a very valuable addition to the historical literature of America, and was exceedingly profitable to its author, netting him considerably over one hundred thousand dollars for his fourteen months' actual labor. On the 27th of February, 1882, he made the greatest oratorical effort of his life, the magnificent eulogy on Garfield, before the President and both Houses of Congress.

In the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June, 1884, four ballots were taken for a presidential candidate. On each one Mr. Blaine led, President Arthur being his principal rival, and on the last one he received the necessary majority. His nomination was made unanimous, but it proved to be only an empty honor. His personal appeals were greeted with the wildest of campaign enthusiasm, but he was defeated at the polls by his Democratic opponent, Grover Cleveland. After finishing his book he went abroad and spent the greater portion of the year 1887 and 1888 in European travel with Mrs. Blaine and two daughters, the pleasure of the tour being in some degree marred by a serious fit of sickness which overtook him while in Florence. Upon his return he was welcomed by his friends with extraordinary demonstrations of respect. During his absence he had peremptorily declined to be a candidate for the presidency in the election of 1888.

Under Mr. Harrison's administration, Mr. Blaine again became Secretary of State, and the important questions of international policy which came within his province are matters of recent history — the Pan-American Congress, the strained relations with Chili owing to the Valparaiso

JAMES G. BLAINE.

massacres, and the brief misunderstanding with Italy after the disgraceful affair at New Orleans. The meeting of the representatives of the various American Republics to discuss their common interests, was presided over by Mr. Blaine, and was in the direct line of his cherished design for the extension of the commerce of our country, and of her influence in maintaining international peace and amity. Early in the year 1890, the Secretary was prostrated by domestic afflictions, his eldest son and trusted assistant in the State Department, and his eldest daughter, dying within a week of each other. He sought to hide his grief by intense application to his duties, and, in consequence, he broke down completely in the spring of 1891. His recovery was only partial when he resumed his place in the Cabinet in October, and his increasing physical weakness, with other causes which will probably never be fully understood, led to the resignation of his office, June 4, 1892. At the Minneapolis Convention, six days later, one hundred and eighty-four of the delegates cast their votes for him as a candidate for the presidency, in spite of the fact that he had reiterated his intention not to accept the nomination. His public life was ended, although he wrote a review article, and made a single speech during the campaign of 1892, in behalf of his party. His sad and lingering illness at his winter residence in Washington, terminating in his death on the 27th of January, 1893, is still fresh in the recollection of our readers.





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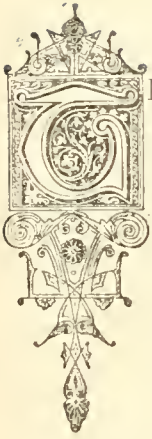


ALFRED J. BROWN
JANUARY 1880
NEW YORK

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

From life

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



HE twenty-first President of the United States, and the fourth who succeeded to that office by constitutional provision, in consequence of the death of his predecessor, was the oldest son of an Irish Baptist clergyman, a native of Antrim, a graduate of Belfast College, and a writer of considerable ability. Chester Alan Arthur was born in Fairfield, Vt., October 5, 1830. While he was yet quite young his father moved into New York, and he pursued his classical studies at Greenwich, in that State, and at Schenectady, where, in his fifteenth year, he entered Union College, in the sophomore class. Dr. Arthur's salary was small, and his family was large, so during two out of the three years of his collegiate course, the young man supported himself wholly, or in part, by teaching school. He graduated in 1848, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He commenced the study of the law in the Ballston Law School, but continued to teach in order to meet his expenses. For a year he was principal of the academy at North Pownal, Vt., in which James A. Garfield was subsequently a tutor.

Mr. Arthur went to New York City in 1851, and entered the law office of E. D. Culver, an old friend and associate of his father in the anti-slavery cause. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar. One of the earliest, as well as the

most notable cases in which he was engaged, was one which established the principle of law, that a slave voluntarily brought into New York by his master, became free by that act. In the case of a colored school-mistress who had been ejected from a street car in New York, because a drunken white man insisted upon having a "decent ride," he obtained a verdict against the railroad company for five hundred dollars damages, and thereafter the right of colored persons to use public conveyances was not questioned. Mr. Arthur met with constantly increasing success in his profession, and while yet a very young man he established an enviable reputation as an advocate. He was married in October, 1859, to Ellen L. Herndon, daughter of the heroic commander of the *Central America*, who perished in the Gulf of Mexico with the greater part of his passengers and crew in a wild September gale, in 1857.

At an early stage in his career, Mr. Arthur was drawn into active participation in politics. He was a Whig, and cast his maiden vote for General Scott; but he was a prominent member of the first Republican Convention of New York, held at Syracuse in 1855, and from that time continued to exercise a commanding influence in the councils of the Republican party. He sought no official distinction for himself, and the only public station which he filled in those early days was that of Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade, New York Militia, to which he was appointed in 1858 by Governor King, owing to his interest in military matters and his known ability as a lawyer. On the 1st of January, 1861, he became Engineer-in-Chief on the staff of Governor Morgan. Mr. Arthur was a superb organizer, a man of great executive ability, and upon the outbreak of the War, he was placed in charge of the quartermaster's department in the city of New York. He held the rank of a brigadier-general, and his services in equipping and dispatching the troops which formed the quota of his State

were not surpassed in value by those of any brigadier in the field.

He devised and put in motion the entire machinery for enrolling, clothing and forwarding the New York Volunteers, and no greater proof of his integrity is necessary than the fact that with this opportunity of a lifetime in which to amass a fortune with ease, he left his office a poorer man than when he entered it. From some of the States, the Quartermasters' accounts were reduced by the Government by millions for reckless extravagance, but General Arthur's account, larger than any other, was audited, and allowed without question. In 1862 he was appointed inspector-general, and in that capacity visited the New York troops in the Army of the Potomac, and made provision for their comfort. At the meeting of loyal governors held in New York in June, 1862, General Arthur was the only outsider invited to be present, and acted as Secretary. On July 10, he was appointed quartermaster-general of the State, and continued to perform the duties of the office during the remainder of the year, when he retired and resumed the practice of the law. His successor, the appointee of Governor Seymour, and a Democrat, bore graceful testimony to his ability and integrity, and to the excellence of the methods which he had instituted.

Mr. Arthur was now occupied for several years with his extensive and lucrative practice, holding no public office, except for a short time — that of counsel to the New York Board of Tax Commissioners; but constantly active as a political manager of great influence, maintaining, meanwhile, what too few party leaders do — his personal purity of character unimpaired. He was especially devoted to the interests of General Grant, working hard for the elevation of the great soldier to the presidency, and was for many years chairman of the Republican State Committee. At length he was again called to fill a government position of re-

sponsibility and dignity, the collectorship of the port of New York. To this he was appointed by President Grant in November, 1871, and he brought to the Custom House the same punctilious exactness in business methods as he had exercised in the quartermaster's office. So faithfully did he perform every duty incumbent upon him, that at the close of his first term of four years, in 1875, he was re-nominated, and unanimously confirmed without formal reference to a committee — a courtesy never before shown by the Senate to a person who was not, or who had not been, a member of that body. During the war upon the "Tweed Ring" in New York, Mr. Arthur rendered important aid to Mr. Tilden and his associates in their efforts to purify the government of the metropolis.

Soon after President Hayes' inauguration, it became evident that Collector Arthur was regarded by the new administration with disfavor, not on account of any delinquency of his own, but because he was not sufficiently identified with the Civil Service reform policy which President Hayes sought to introduce. His resignation was asked for by Secretary Sherman in September, 1877, but Mr. Arthur declined to tender it. In December the President nominated a successor whom the Senate refused to confirm; but on the 11th of July, 1878, Congress having adjourned, Mr. Arthur was suspended for the cause mentioned, both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury bearing official witness to the purity of his acts as collector.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, and was one of the number who favored a third term for General Grant. He was himself nominated for the second place on the ticket, as the representative of a different wing of his party from that which had named the presidential candidate, General Garfield. He was elected Vice-President, and took his oath of office March 4, 1881. He presided over the special session of the

Senate for upwards of two months with marked self-possession and dignity, although without previous experience in a legislative body. The Senate being a tie politically, he was upon several occasions called upon to exercise the constitutional prerogative of the casting vote.

President Garfield was assassinated July 2, 1881. He did not die until September 19; but during the greater portion of the interval he was unable to perform even the lightest duties of his office. Some eminent lawyers were of the opinion that the President's disability caused his powers to devolve upon the Vice-President, as contemplated in the second section of the Constitution; but Mr. Arthur, with great delicacy, refrained from taking any part in the discussion, and from any interference with the executive authority, as long as Mr. Garfield lived. He took the oath of office as President of the United States at his residence in New York City in the early morning of the 20th of September, and again at Washington, two days later, in the presence of a distinguished company, including two former Chief Magistrates, General Grant and Mr. Hayes. Mr. Arthur's private character was known to be unassailable, but hitherto his partisan zeal had been somewhat excessive. Especially since attaining to the Vice-Presidency had he, in the opinion of a majority of his countrymen, come dangerously near to a misuse of his political influence, by taking sides openly with the New York senators in their unfortunate breach with the President, and many people entertained forebodings that he would make radical changes in the policy of the Government; but his admirable conduct during Mr. Garfield's sickness was reassuring, and the event proved all fears to have been groundless, for President Arthur gave to the country an eminently wise, conservative and patriotic administration.

Mr. Arthur was now a widower, having lost his wife in January, 1880, and the hostess of the White House was his

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

sister, Mrs. John E. McElroy. A month after his succession to the Presidency he took part in the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and it was in accordance with his express orders that the imposing ceremonies of the occasion were brought to a fitting close by a salute to the royal standard of Britain, in token of complete reconciliation with an ancient foe, and the extinction of all animosity between the two greatest nations of the earth. Mr. Arthur retained the Garfield Cabinet for several months; but his desire to modify Mr. Blaine's foreign policy eventually led to the retirement of all the members except Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, the Secretary of War.

During the administration of Mr. Arthur, the country enjoyed prosperity at home, and was at peace with other nations. The assassin, Guiteau, after a disgraceful trial, met his well-deserved fate. Stringent laws were passed against Mormon polygamy, the surviving "twin relic" of barbarism in our midst, and against the further importation of Mongolian laborers. Progress was made in Civil Service reform, though even yet, hardly more than a beginning has been made in that direction. In 1883 the Commission Tariff Bill was passed, involving a material increase in the duties on imports, and the rate of letter postage was reduced from three to two cents per half ounce. Two years later the weight of the single letter rate was increased to one ounce. The closing act of the administration was the restoration of General Grant to his rank in the army with full pay. The President visited many of the principal cities of the country during his term of office, upon various public occasions.

Mr. Arthur allowed his name to be proposed for renomination, but the Republicans decided to give the honor to Mr. Blaine, who was, as is well known, defeated. After taking an unusually prominent part in the inauguration of his successor, President Cleveland, Mr. Arthur resumed his law business in New York, but not with the old-time energy.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The responsibilities of the three and a half years at the head of the nation told heavily, even upon his robust constitution. His health continued to decline until the 18th of November, 1886, when he died suddenly from apoplexy. He left a son and a daughter. He was a man of broad culture and marked refinement, and future historians will record of him, that he honestly tried to do his whole duty, and that his efforts in behalf of his fellow-citizens were crowned with no small degree of success.





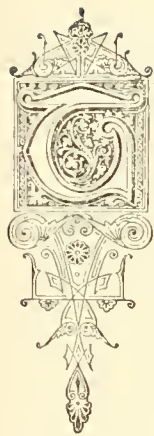
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PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.



HIS gallant soldier, the youngest of the great triumvirate of Union leaders in the Civil War, was the son of an Irish immigrant, and was born at Albany, N. Y., only a short time after the arrival of his parents in America; the exact date, March 6, 1831. In the following year the family went to Somerset, O. The future general grew to be an active lad, short of stature, but quite muscular, quick with his fists, and the victor in many a scrimmage. He received some instruction in the public schools and was placed in a country store at the age of fourteen. Three years afterward he was fortunate enough to receive an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point. Three months' coaching sufficed to fit him for passing his examination, and he became a cadet, July 8, 1848.

Sheridan was peculiarly fitted to shine in action. In time of peace he would never have risen to any considerable rank. His scholarship was not brilliant, and his quarrelsome disposition led to his suspension for a year. He graduated in 1853, in a class which included McPherson and Schofield, the Confederate, Hood, and several others who became officers of note. Lieutenant Sheridan held command of Fort Wood, in New York Harbor, for a short time, and then served in Texas, Oregon and Washington. He saw some genuine fighting with the savages, in which he distinguished himself,

but the breaking out of the Rebellion found him a lieutenant still. While many officers now proved recreant to their trust, and betrayed the government they had sworn to support, Sheridan remained true to the old flag, and on October 31, 1861, received one of the vacant captaincies in the 13th Infantry.

He was assigned to duty in General Halleck's department, and was chief quartermaster upon the staff of Gen. S. R. Curtis during his victorious campaign in Southern Missouri, early in 1862; but a disagreement with his commander cost him his position. General Halleck then made him chief quartermaster on his own staff; but Sheridan was not in his proper sphere. His fiery, impetuous temper rebelled against an occupation for which he was poorly qualified; he longed for the din and smoke of conflict. The opportunity soon came. A colonel was needed for the Second Michigan Cavalry, and on the 20th of May he was appointed to the position by the Governor of the State. It is a singular fact that he received no formal commission as Colonel, until after the close of the War, and then, of course, only as a matter of form. Being thus transferred from the regular to the volunteer service, he hastened to assume his command, not even waiting to procure for himself a new uniform. He gave immediate evidence of his military genius in the operations under Halleck, around Corinth, especially in the Boonesville raid, inspiring his men with his own enthusiasm, and gaining their affection while holding them in complete control. Fame and promotion were rapidly won. He wore his colonel's eagles less than two months, exchanging them in July for the stars of a Brigadier-General.

After the breaking up of Halleck's army, Sheridan held a brigade or a division command in the Army of the Ohio, under Buell, reorganized at the end of October, 1862, as the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of General Rosecrans, who was succeeded a year later by

General Thomas. It was not in his nature to direct the movements of troops from the rear; the smell of powder and the sounds of battle aroused and maddened him, and he sought the thickest of the fight. In the four days' battle at Murfreesboro', Ky., ending January 2, 1863, while all the rest of his corps was driven back in confusion, Sheridan's division, animated by the daring of their general, if shuddering at his fearful oaths, stood its ground until every brigade commander was lost, and half of the men killed or wounded. The dearly bought victory was undoubtedly due, in great measure, to Sheridan's personal exertions. In the advance on Chattanooga he displayed great energy in his movements, and in the disaster at Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, his division again bore itself bravely although involved in the general defeat of the Union Army. He had earned his promotion to the grade of Major-General of Volunteers at Murfreesboro'.

At Chattanooga, November 25, he led his men over the summit of Mission Ridge, sweeping Bragg before him. His personal bravery and his skill as a commander attracted the attention of General Grant, who witnessed his movements from Orchard Knob. A few months later Grant became Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, and in April, 1864, he selected Sheridan to take charge of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Under Sheridan's direction, the cavalry arm of the service became a factor of the highest importance in the grand closing campaigns of the War. It guarded the flanks of the army as it crossed the Rapidan in May; but in the Wilderness it was impossible to use mounted troops to much advantage, so Sheridan proposed a diversion upon Lee's line of communication with Richmond. General Grant gave his consent, and Sheridan set out on his famous expedition, May 9. In five days' time he destroyed a large amount of the enemy's stores; tore up several miles of railroad, defeated the rebel cavalry under their ablest leader,

Stuart, who was killed; approached within a few miles of Richmond, to the great consternation of the inhabitants, although the capture of the rebel capital formed no part of his plans; and effected a junction with Butler on the James. After obtaining supplies, he made his way back to the main body of the army, and took part in the battle at Cold Harbor. Two similar expeditions were undertaken in June, with the object of destroying the enemy's communications north and south of Richmond.

Early in August, 1864, he was relieved from immediate duty with the Army of the Potomac, and given temporary command of the Army of the Shenandoah, or Middle Military Division. He was charged with the duty of driving back the rebels under Early, and of destroying all the provisions, stock and forage in the fruitful valley from whence Lee's army derived a large part of its sustenance. He began his southward march on the 10th of August, but after four days he made a retrograde movement, and remained on the defensive for about a month. On September 17, he had an interview, at Charlestown, with General Grant, who authorized an immediate advance, with the laconic order to "Go in!" leaving all details to Sheridan's own good judgment. "Little Phil" at once proceeded to send Early "whirling up the valley." On the 19th, he gained his splendid victory of Winchester, redeeming the lower Shenandoah, and removing all apprehensions of a rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. President Lincoln hastened to tender General Sheridan his thanks, and to confer upon him the commission of a Brigadier-General of Regulars. This success was followed up by another, on the 22d at Fisher's Hill, and by the determined pursuit of Early; but the rebel proved the better runner, and escaped into the Blue Ridge.

General Sheridan did not deem it wise to pursue Early into Eastern Virginia, and fell back on Cedar Creek, continuing his work of destruction among the mills and grana-

ries of the enemy. He was now called to Washington for the purpose of consultation, but his stay in the capital was brief, only a few hours on the 17th of October — councils of war were his especial aversion. Meanwhile, the desperate Early had turned, rallied his shattered forces, and on the morning of the 19th of October, made a furious attack upon our troops at Cedar Creek, which had been left under the command of General H. G. Wright. The Federals were panic-stricken, and a disgraceful flight began. Sheridan was at Winchester, where he had arrived the evening before on his way back to his army. The firing was reported to him, and, mounting his horse, he rode toward the scene of conflict. On the way he met portions of his demoralized army in full retreat. It was then that he gave his inspiring command, "Face the other way!" the remembrance of which will ever arouse the enthusiasm of his admiring countrymen, regardless of his own modest and philosophic account of the affair given nearly a quarter of a century later. From lip to lip the tidings flew that their beloved commander was back with his boys, and that he was to lead them to victory. The broken columns were re-formed, the faint-hearted gained courage, and even cowards turned again with a cheer, for very shame. Thus led, the Union Army pressed forward, and the rebels, even in the moment of fancied victory, were overwhelmed and driven back in confusion. "Sheridan's Ride" has become famous in song and story; it won for him the title of the "Hero of the Shenandoah," and the stars of a Major-General in the regular service.

During the ensuing severe winter, the opposing forces remained in camp, Sheridan at Kernstown, Early at Staunton. On February 27, 1865, Sheridan again moved up the valley with ten thousand men, cavalry and artillery. Early fell back from Staunton, and made a stand at Waynesboro, on March 2. Sheridan gave battle and routed the rebels, and so ended the hostilities in the Shenandoah. He then pushed

PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

on with his command, through swollen streams and miry roads, and joined the forces who were engaged in the grand final struggle around Richmond which was to put an end to the "Confederacy." His successes at Dinwiddie and Five Forks compelled Lee's abandonment of Richmond and Petersburg, and he headed off, rather than pursued the exhausted "Army of Northern Virginia," in its flight to Appomattox, where it surrendered, April 9.

As soon as the war was at an end in Virginia, Sheridan was placed in command of the Department of the Gulf, and sent to restore peace in Texas and the southwest. Even before he arrived, the hopelessness of the "lost cause" had become apparent, and the insurgents had either laid down their arms, or had escaped to Mexico, where many of them took service with Maximilian, lured by hopes of titles and other rewards. He stationed troops on the frontier, and, although compelled by his instructions from Washington to preserve open neutrality between the contending authorities in Mexico, the presence of his armed force and the secret assistance which he rendered to the Juarez government, contributed largely toward the defeat of Imperial usurpation. He was likewise busily employed in preserving order in Texas and Louisiana, left through the collapse of the Rebellion without established civil authority, and in repressing the violence of the turbulent population of New Orleans. In March, 1867, he was made commander of the Fifth Military District, essentially the same territory as was already under his control. He discharged his duties in strict accordance with the reconstruction laws; but not to the satisfaction of President Johnson, by whom he was removed, September 1, in spite of General Grant's protest.

Transferred to the department of the Missouri, General Sheridan was again brought into contact with his old enemies, the Indians. When he assumed command, a new treaty of peace had just been concluded with the savages; but the

Government pursued the strange policy of supplying them with arms, and hostilities soon recommenced. For nearly a year, Sheridan conducted personally a campaign in Kansas and the Indian Territory against the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches, with a force of Regulars and Kansas Volunteers, being accompanied by General Custer, William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), and other well-known Indian fighters and scouts. In March, 1869, when General Grant became President, Sherman succeeded him in command of the army, and Sheridan was ordered to Washington to receive his commission of Lieutenant-General. He was offered his former command at New Orleans; but preferring the West, he was appointed to succeed Sherman in the Division of the Missouri, embracing the entire Rocky Mountain region.

The headquarters of the Division was at Chicago, where General Sheridan was, for several years, an honored resident. In 1870, he became desirous of observing the war between France and Germany, and having obtained the necessary permission, he sailed for Europe in July. He was commended to the several governments by President Grant, and was invited to accompany the headquarters of the King of Prussia, where he arrived on the 17th of August. He was received by Count Bismarck and the German officers with all the consideration due to his high rank and brilliant military reputation, and also by the King, who gave him every opportunity to make the observations he desired, and made ample provision for his comfort. He followed the royal headquarters for two months, and was an eye-witness of the battles of Gravelotte, Beaumont and Sedan, and of the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon. Leaving the army investing the French capital, he made a tour through other portions of Europe, was entertained by the Kings of Belgium, Greece and Italy, and returned to Paris in time to witness the triumphant entry of his German friends.

In November, 1883, General Sheridan became Commander-

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in-Chief of the Army of the United States, relieving General Sherman who was soon to be retired. His annual tours of inspection were scarcely less arduous than campaigns against an enemy, and their fatigues at length brought on his fatal sickness, in the spring of 1888. The grade of General, which ceased to exist in the active service when Sherman retired, was restored for General Sheridan in May. As the summer heats approached, he was removed from Washington to his country residence at Nonquitt, Mass., and there, on August 5, the great cavalryman who never lost a battle, the "brave and experienced soldier, wise and discreet counsellor, modest and sensible man," as he was characterized by President Cleveland, was forever relieved from duty. He was a pleasing writer, and during the last two years of his life he compiled his "Personal Memoirs," which went to press only a short time before his death. He left a widow and three young children. His remains lie in the National Military Cemetery, at Arlington.





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JAMES A. GARFIELD.



JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, may be considered as the most perfect type of the self-made American. Born in poverty and obscurity—farmhand, boatman, teacher, professor, captain, general, lawyer, representative, senator-elect, chief magistrate of the world's greatest republic—every successive gradation in his honorable career was the direct result of his individual perseverance. Huguenot and Puritan blood mingled in his veins. The physical strength and intellectual vigor which were his by inheritance, more than compensated for his lack of wealth. Before the second anniversary of his birth, which took place in a log-cabin in Orange Township, O., November 19, 1831, he was fatherless, left with his brother and two sisters, all older than himself, to the watchful care of the mother whom, in his manhood, he so profoundly revered, and who outlived her martyr-son. As soon as he was able, he began to perform his appointed part of the farm work, and in early boyhood he acquired the love of books which remained so strong through his whole life. He possessed a cheerful disposition, but was quick to resent an injury. He earned his first money in a potash factory. He worked for some time as a wood-cutter, and learned enough of the carpenter's trade to build a neat frame house in place of the log-cabin; but he lived at home until he was about seventeen years of age.

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From reading tales of the sea, young Garfield conceived a fondness for the life of a sailor, and he went to Cleveland with the intention of shipping before the mast, but the brutality of the seamen, joined to his mother's opposition, caused him to seek other employment. For several months he worked on the tow-path of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, a rough experience which brought on a severe fit of sickness, and compelled him to return home. Encouraged by his mother and his old schoolmaster, he now determined to obtain an education which should fit him for some useful station, and in March, 1849, he became a student at a normal academy at Chester. In the fall of 1851, he entered upon a more advanced course of study at Hiram College, three years later was admitted to the junior class at Williams, and graduated with high honors in 1856, at the age of twenty-five. During the seven years of his academic and collegiate course, he defrayed the expenses of his tuition and supported himself by the labor of his hands, and by teaching. At college his frank and genial manners, the intense virility of his intellectual faculties, and the elevation of his ideas produced a lasting impression both upon his instructors, and his fellow students. He excelled in the classics, contributed ably-written philosophical essays to the *Williams Quarterly Review*, and was without a peer as a controversialist, and an orator.

Returning to Ohio, Mr. Garfield accepted the position of Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature in Hiram College, not far distant from his mother's home. He was a teacher of rare excellence, his methods being calculated to impart knowledge to his pupils with the least possible drudgery compatible with thoroughness. He was a believer in physical culture, and entered heartily into the athletic sports of the scholars; but he was, nevertheless, a strict disciplinarian, and could, when necessary, upon rare occasions, act with fitting severity. Hiram College was

then, as now, under the control of the denomination known as Disciples. Mr. Garfield had connected himself with that communion while in the academy at Chester, and he never severed his connection with the church without a creed. He frequently occupied the College pulpit on the Sabbath as a lay preacher. In November, 1858, he was married to Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who had been his pupil, a highly accomplished lady of uncommon abilities and circumspection. Not long before his marriage, he had been elected president of the college faculty.

While at Williams, Mr. Garfield had listened to an address by a Massachusetts congressman, upon the Kansas-Nebraska struggle. He was deeply interested, informed himself more fully upon the subject, and returned to Ohio, a thorough Republican and opponent of slavery. With eloquence and earnestness he urged his neighbors and fellow-citizens to accept the opinions which he had embraced. His fitness for public service was recognized, and he was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1859. He was the junior member of that body, but he exerted an influence which was not, perhaps, excelled by any other. His services in connection with educational matters, and the geological survey of the State, were of much importance, and he was the champion of the series of measures, by which Ohio was prepared to perform her part in restoring the unity of the nation when the standard of revolt was raised by the Southern leaders, bent upon the perpetuation of the hideous corner-stone of their social state. Amid all the duties of the college and of public life, he found time to pursue the study of the law, and toward the close of his term in the Ohio Legislature, he was admitted to the bar.

Many of the students of Hiram College entered the Federal service in 1861, and its president resigned his office to accept the commission of lieutenant-colonel, and soon afterward of Colonel of the Forty-Second Ohio Volunteers.

Being entirely without experience in military matters, he devoted his whole energy to the mastery of tactics and the science of war. Establishing a camp of instruction near Columbus, he instructed his command as he learned himself, and when he went to the front in December, 1861, he was already a competent officer, and led a brave and efficient regiment. He reported to General Buell at Louisville, and hardly had he taken the field when he was assigned to the command of a brigade, and ordered to drive the rebels, under Humphrey Marshall, out of the Sandy Valley. This duty was performed in a campaign which lasted scarcely two weeks, but which was one of the most brilliant of the War. By many writers, his victory at Middle Creek, in January, 1862, is considered as the first success of decided importance which was won by the National arms. He effectually rid Eastern Kentucky from the insurgents, and his work was never undone. It met with especial approval from Mr. Lincoln, and Colonel Garfield was promoted to be a brigadier-general.

He followed the fortunes of the Army of the Cumberland, including its participation in the memorable second day at Pittsburgh Landing, until August, 1862, when sickness compelled him to withdraw temporarily from active service, just as he had been assigned to the command of the forces at Cumberland Gap. Upon his recovery he was ordered to Washington, and he was a member of the court-martial by which, in January, 1863, after a session of forty-five days, Fitz-John Porter was sentenced to be cashiered for cowardice and disobedience. After the close of the trial, he again joined the Army of the Cumberland, now becoming chief-of-staff to General Rosecrans. In this capacity, he took part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 20. In that action he performed the perilous duty of carrying to General Thomas, through a murderous fire from the enemy, the orders which saved the Union defeat from becoming a rout. Chicka-

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mauga cost Rosecrans his command, but made Garfield a major-general.

Hardly had he received his commission, when he resigned it, to accept the seat in Congress to which he had been elected a year previously. General Thomas offered him the command of a corps, and he would, if left to himself, have remained in the army, but President Lincoln urged him so strenuously to enter Congress, that he took his advice. At eight successive elections, he was rechosen to represent the same district, by votes so uniformly heavy, that he was frequently spoken of as "Great-Majority Garfield." During his seventeen years of continuous legislative service, he discussed the great questions of our national policy with the ability and intellect of a profound statesman. The important problems of reconstruction, the restoration of the currency to a specie basis, the extension of the suffrage to the race just freed from bondage, the protection of American industries, were aided to a solution by his preëminent skill as a parliamentary debater. He was at first placed upon the Military Committee, later upon that of Ways and Means. When questions of finance began to assume prominence, he was made chairman of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, and in the Forty-Second and Forty-Third Congresses, he was at the head of the Committee on Appropriations. During the closing years of his service, his party was in the minority, and after Mr. Blaine left the House in 1876, Mr. Garfield became the acknowledged Republican leader. With the great majority of his Republican colleagues, he opposed the Electoral Commission Bill of 1877, as establishing a "vast and cumbrous machine." But the bill became a law, and Mr. Garfield was elected a member of the Commission which decided Mr. Hayes to have been elected President.

On the 13th of January, 1880, Mr. Garfield was elected to the National Senate, but he never took his seat. Before the time had come for him to do so, he had been chosen

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President of the United States. His nomination for that office, in June, 1880, was unsought and unexpected, but in every way creditable to the party which made it. He received two hundred and fourteen electoral votes, his opponent, General W. S. Hancock, one hundred and fifty-five. He took the oath of office, March 4, 1881. Since the days of the younger Adams, no chief magistrate of our country has been a man of such scholarly attainments as President Garfield, nor has brought to his high office such experience in statesmanship. His inaugural foreshadowed an able administration; but alas! he was not to be permitted to work out his wise designs. For four months he endured the ordeal of office-seekers' importunities through which each successive President is forced to pass, owing to the prevalence of the pernicious doctrine, that public offices are rewards to be bestowed upon political managers. On the 2d of July, as he was leaving Washington to visit his Alma Mater, and pass a few days in quiet and intellectual enjoyment in New England, he was shot at, and mortally wounded, by a wretch whose very name, says a French writer, should, as a supreme homage to his noble victim, be forever ignored.

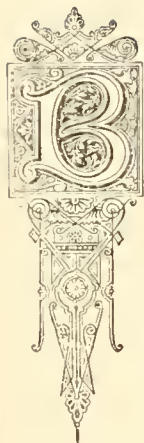
The deed caused wide-spread horror. The great people with whom we speak a common tongue, from Queen to peasant; princes and subjects of every land hastened to express their sorrow, shared the anxiety of the lingering sickness, and mingled their tears with those of the people of America when the end came on the 19th of September. The wounded President lay at the White House until September 6th, when he was tenderly conveyed to his cottage by the sea at Elberon, N. J., and there his death took place. He was buried at Cleveland, with imposing ceremonies. His private life was one of great purity, while his every public act was inspired by the loftiest of motives, those of honoring his Maker, and benefitting his fellow-man.





Wm. H. Wood
1875
Vol. 1

BENJAMIN HARRISON.



BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third President of the United States, grandson of William Henry Harrison, ninth President, and great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at North Bend, in the State of Ohio, on the 20th of August, 1833. His boyhood home was one of modest simplicity, his surroundings pleasant and refined. No good schools were near at hand and his education was received from private preceptors. In 1847, he began to study Latin, and was sent, with a brother, to a school near Cincinnati, and here two years were passed in the ordinary routine of an academy. He made good progress, and began to acquire a literary taste which is still active. His preliminary studies finished, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, O. He held a good rank, excelling then, as now, as an easy and fluent off-hand speaker. He graduated June 24, 1852, with a class of sixteen young men, of whom six, including himself, became lawyers, and eight, clergymen. He at once began the study of the law; but before finishing his legal course, he was married, at Oxford, to Caroline W. Scott, daughter of Rev. John W. Scott, principal of a young ladies' academy.

After his admission to the bar, he established himself in Indianapolis, Ind., which has ever since been his residence. He had received a small legacy from a relative, and this,

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with his appointment as erier in the Federal Court, enabled him to subsist until clients came. From 1855 to 1860, he was a member of the firm of Wallace & Harrison, and by dint of hard work, kept himself independent, and free from pecuniary embarrassment. From 1860 to 1862, the firm was Fishback & Harrison. His connection with politics began in 1860, when he was nominated by the Republicans for Supreme Court reporter. He took part in the campaign of that year, and was elected reporter by a good majority. In the summer of 1862, Governor Morton sought Mr. Harrison's aid in raising troops. The latter consented to recruit a company, and, as he would not ask others to go where he did not go himself, he put his own name on the roll, and so the lawyer became a soldier. He was commissioned second lieutenant, and afterward captain, and when his company was consolidated with others as the Seventieth Indiana, he was made Colonel of the regiment.

Colonel Harrison was ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky, when his regiment was brigaded with one from Ohio, and three from Illinois, and this organization was preserved intact until the close of the War. Colonel Harrison held the right of the brigade, and its command frequently devolved upon him. For a year or more he was stationed at various points in Kentucky and Tennessee, engaged in guarding lines of communication, and hunting guerillas; or busily employed in drilling his men in camp. Like Garfield, he felt his own lack of experience, and set to work in the most systematic manner to fit himself to perform his duties with credit. He held his troops in constant readiness for battle, and endeared himself to them by his care for their physical and moral welfare. At Murfreesboro' his brigade was attached to the reserve corps, and when Rosecrans moved toward Chattanooga, it was left to look after the safety of the supply trains between Nashville and the front.

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Early in 1864, Colonel Harrison was ordered to the front to take part in Sherman's operations against Johnston, in Georgia, his brigade being now included in the Twentieth Army Corps under "Fighting Joe" Hooker. At Resaca, May 15, he displayed signal bravery in the capture of a rebel battery, being among the first to cross the enemy's parapets. This was his first serious battle, but others followed in quick succession, as the great army pressed onward toward Atlanta, until, according to Lew Wallace, Colonel Harrison was engaged in more battles in one month, than ever General Harrison or General Jackson had fought in the whole course of their lives. In every engagement he evinced cool courage without recklessness. During the brief pauses in the almost continuous struggle, he was active in relieving the wounded, or in aiding his men, with pick and shovel, upon their impromptu earthworks. Perhaps his most valuable service was performed at Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th of July, where he attracted the special notice of his corps-commander, by whom he was recommended for promotion.

After the fall of Atlanta, Sherman sent a portion of his army back to Tennessee, and Colonel Harrison was ordered to report to the Governor of Indiana for special duty. He spent two months in recruiting fresh troops, and, in November, set out to rejoin Sherman's army, but being delayed at Dalton, Ga., he was ordered to Chattanooga, and there placed in command of a brigade. He was soon transferred with his command to Nashville, where Thomas was preparing to receive an attack from Hood. During the battle of the 16th of December, Colonel Harrison was in reserve, but his troops took their place in the pursuing column. Hood's cavalry was followed as far south as Courtland, Ala., and then the Union Infantry gave up the unequal race. Colonel Harrison was now ordered to report to Sherman at Savannah, travelling by water from New York. On the way an attack of scarlet fever delayed him for several weeks, and when he

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arrived at Hilton Head, Sherman had begun his northward march. Harrison followed after, was put in command of a brigade at Pocotaligo, and after joining Sherman at Goldsboro, resumed command of his old brigade, the first of the third division of the Twentieth Corps. He was brevetted brigadier-general on the 22d of March, 1865, and after taking part in the grand review, he was mustered out of the service, June 8, 1865. Though never called to high command, General Harrison's honorable war record is, that he performed every duty assigned to him faithfully and well.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Harrison offered his life to protect Indiana from rebel invasion, he was reporter of the Supreme Court of that State. He appointed a deputy to serve during his absence; but certain of the politicians who were most active and jubilant when the cause of the insurgents seemed brightest, and whose profound veneration for the Constitution forbade them from making any effort to preserve the government which is founded upon it, insisted that the civil office was vacated when he accepted his military commission, and obtained a judicial decision affirming the legality of the election of a successor. In 1864, Colonel Harrison was reelected by a handsome majority, and upon the return of peace, resumed his duty as reporter. He declined a renomination at the close of his term wishing to devote his attention exclusively to his law practice, and was not again a candidate for office until 1876, although he took an active part in each successive political campaign, speaking in behalf of the Republican nominees. In 1876, he very reluctantly consented to run for the governorship, but was defeated after a warm contest. During the great railroad strike of 1877, in Indianapolis, Mr. Harrison was a member of the Committee of Safety, and was tendered the command of the militia by Governor Williams, his late opponent. He declined the office, preferring, if possible, to restore order by peaceable means, which was, in fact,

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accomplished, he being one of the Committee of Conference with the discontented workmen.

Mr. Harrison was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission in 1879. In 1880, and again in 1884, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and his name began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency. President Garfield offered him a position in his cabinet which was declined, since Mr. Harrison had been elected to the United States Senate, where he took his seat March 4, 1881. His term of six years expired in 1887, when he returned to private life. He had been renominated, but his party had lost control of the Indiana Legislature, and he was defeated by a single vote. The law firm with which he was connected, after several changes, became, in 1883, Harrison, Miller, & Elam, and continued so until Mr. Harrison became President, and appointed his partner, W. H. H. Miller, Attorney-General.

Mr. Harrison received the Republican presidential nomination at Chicago, June 25, 1888. His opponent, as his grandfather's had been, forty-eight years before, was the President of the United States. William Henry Harrison, in 1840, obtained 234 electoral votes, Benjamin Harrison in 1888, 233. His administration was able, and statesmanlike, and open to no hostile criticism whatever, except such as is applicable to the principles of his party by those who dissent from their correctness. His most earnest opponent willingly acknowledges that he discharged the functions of his office conscientiously. On two occasions in which international difficulties were threatened — with Chili on account of an outrage upon American sailors, and with Italy on account of the New Orleans massacre, amicable relations were happily restored, while the settlement of the vexed question of the Behring Sea fisheries, was provided for by arbitration. More than the usual share of diplomatic negotiation devolved upon the President, owing to the ill-health of the Secretary

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of State. Important domestic legislation was accomplished, and among the measures most severely criticised may be mentioned the Sherman silver purchasing act of 1890, and the McKinley tariff act, to the latter of which the decline in popularity of the Republican party is generally attributed. More generally acceptable were the laws to encourage American ship-building, and increase the efficiency of the Navy. The status of the Indian was much improved, and the efficiency of the Post-Office Department increased beyond what it had ever been before. Six states were admitted during Mr. Harrison's administration, more than under any other President, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming, with an area greater than the original thirteen; and the territory of Oklahoma was organized.

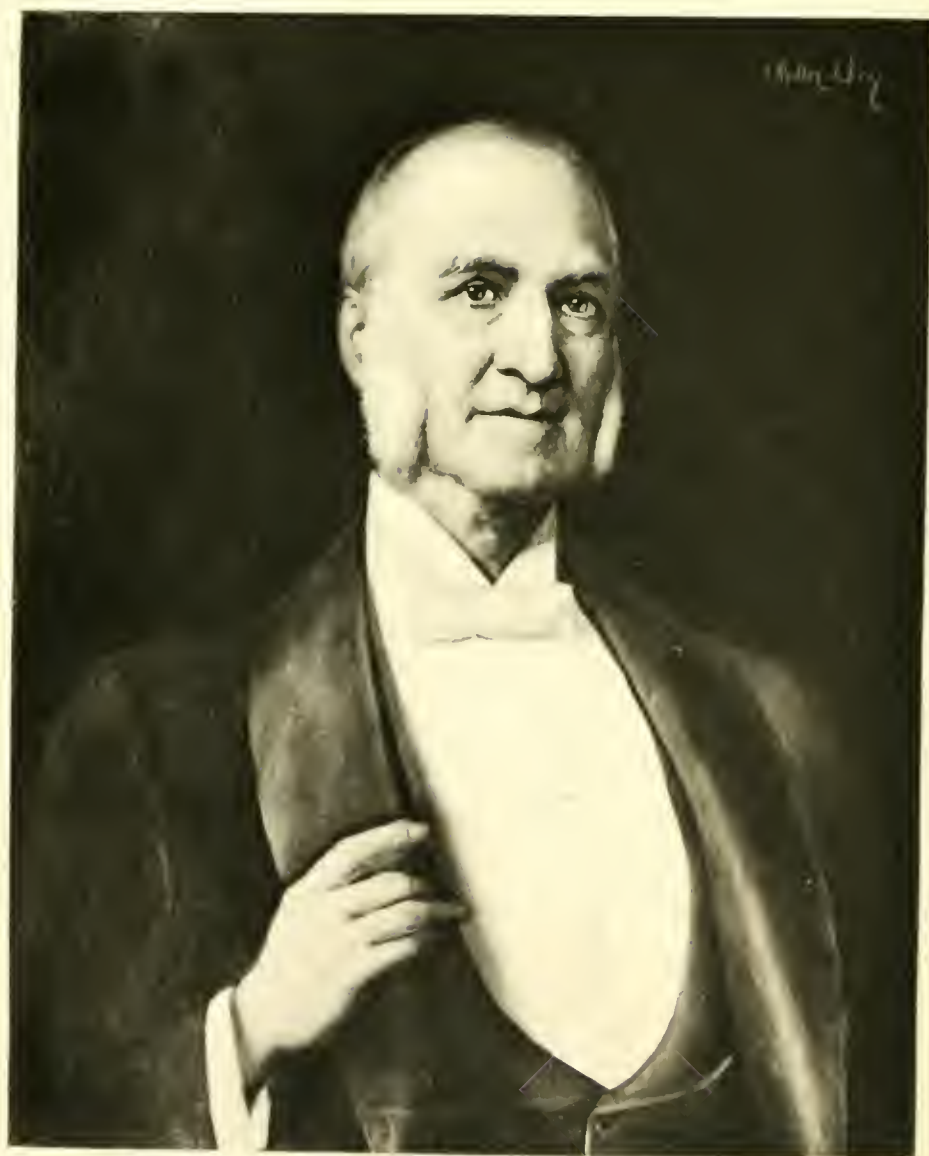
President Harrison visited nearly every section of the country during his term of office, delighting the people with the beauty and force of his impromptu speeches, many of which have been collected and published in book form. His welcome was especially warm at the South where the great majority of the inhabitants are bitterly opposed to his political opinions. On October 25, 1892, Mrs. Harrison died at the White House, and the President received the heartfelt sympathy of the entire nation in his sad bereavement. Her death was followed a month later, by that of her venerable father, which also occurred at the White House. Mr. Harrison was renominated by the Republicans in June, 1892, and, in the following November, was defeated by his former opponent, President Cleveland. Upon the inauguration of the latter gentleman, after an interchange of courtesies, perhaps without precedent, he returned to his Indiana home, relieved, by the will of the people, from the greatest responsibility that can rest on human shoulders.



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NEW YORK
JANUARY
1900

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

From an oil painting in the possession of Mr. Depew

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.



CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW, the prince of post-prandial orators, born at Peekskill, N. Y., April 3, 1834, was a son of Isaac D. and Martha (Mitchell) Depew, and a scion of one of those turbulent Protestant families of France, which Louis XIV. deemed it necessary to drive out of his dominion by means of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, a measure which effectually checked French progress, secured for many years the stability of the established government and religion, and greatly pleased Mme. de Maintenon, the last favorite of the Grand Monarch. Mr. Depew's ancestors settled in Westchester County, at New Rochelle, named for the Huguenot stronghold across the sea, and at Peekskill. The estate at the latter place, which has been in the possession of the family for two hundred years, he still considers his home, though his social and business interests have long been centred in the City of New York. There are also Dutch and Irish branches in his family tree, a commingling of stock which has doubtless had its influence in determining the scope of his ability and the versatility of his talent.

In the schools of his native village, Depew was a leader among his fellows. His quick perception and retentive memory caused him to make progress that reflected credit upon his teachers, and he gave abundant promise of a

brilliant future, which has, happily, been fulfilled. At the age of eighteen, having become well grounded in the ordinary branches of knowledge, he entered Yale College, which ancient seat of learning is proud to claim him as one of her alumni, while he has never faltered in his devotion to his alma mater. In 1856, he graduated with a high rank, one of his classmates being David J. Brewer, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Having made choice of the law as his profession, he returned to Peekskill, and for two years prosecuted his studies with the Hon. William Nelson, and, in 1858, he was admitted to the bar.

In the year in which he left College, Mr. Depew cast his first presidential vote. Through early associations his natural tendency was toward the Democratic party; but his was the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson; he abhorred the political heresies of Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, and was earnestly opposed to the further spread of the institution of slavery, so he decided to give his support to the new party, and he shared in the enthusiasm of the first Republican campaign, under the leadership of John C. Frémont. In 1858, he was chosen a delegate to the New York Republican Convention, and, during the campaign of 1860, he took the stump, gaining great popularity and contributing in no small degree to the success of his party in the pivotal Empire State.

Mr. Depew was first elected to public office in 1861, when his neighbors of the third Westchester district, although a majority of them were Democrats, made choice of him as their representative at Albany. It was a position in which he could bring to bear both his superior business abilities and his seductive eloquence for the benefit of his constituency, and that he did so acceptably is shown by his reelection in 1862. During his second term he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and occasionally occupied the Speaker's desk. So important were his services in behalf

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of the commercial interests of the State considered, that at the close of the session he was tendered a complimentary banquet by the leading business men of New York. In 1863, he was elected Secretary of State by a majority of thirty thousand, after a canvass in which he addressed two audiences daily for six consecutive weeks. At the close of his two years' term, he declined reëlection. It is said that President Johnson selected Mr. Depew as Collector of the Port of New York, and actually signed his commission, but re-considered the matter. Mr. Depew was subsequently appointed Minister to Japan, but his private business now so completely engrossed his attention that he was forced to decline the honor.

Among those with whom Mr. Depew established social and business relations were Commodore Vanderbilt and his son, William H. Vanderbilt. The keen eye of the astute millionaire, detected in the rising lawyer those qualities which, as none knew better than he, went to make the successful financier. He saw that Mr. Depew's services could not fail to be of value to him, and accordingly he offered him, in 1866, the position of attorney for the New York and Harlem Railroad, and it was accepted. Three years later, the Harlem road, the nucleus of the great Vanderbilt system, was consolidated with the New York Central. Mr. Depew retained his office as attorney in the new corporation, with largely increased responsibilities, at a salary equal to that of the President of the United States. Soon afterward he became one of the board of directors, and as one railroad after another was leased, or swallowed up in the general combination, he was appointed to similar positions in the management of each of them. In 1872, Mr. Depew supported the movement for the election of Horace Greeley to the presidency; but his defection from Republicanism was only temporary, and he has since adhered to that party, though often compelled to decline political honors, owing to the prior claims of the enormous business interests confided to his

charge. He was also, in 1872, an unsuccessful candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New York. In 1874, he was appointed a regent of the State University, and a member of the Construction Commission upon the new Capitol building at Albany.

The appointment by President Garfield of a collector for the port of New York who was not acceptable to the New York Senators, Conkling and Platt, and the failure of these gentlemen to prevent a confirmation by their colleagues, led to their resignation, and that resignation, indirectly to the assassination of the President. The self-deposed senators fondly hoped to be promptly reëlected as a vindication of their course in the quarrel with the executive, but their claims were vigorously disputed, and both were finally defeated. Mr. Depew was one of the contestants for Senator Platt's seat, but after a month's contest, during which the unhealthy excitement caused by the matter had borne its bitter fruit at Washington, he withdrew his name in the interest of Republican harmony. Three years later, when his election would have been certain, he refused the nomination.

In 1882, a general re-organization of the management of the Vanderbilt roads was effected, William H. Vanderbilt, retiring, and Mr. Depew became Second Vice President of the New York Central. In 1885, he succeeded to the Presidency, which he still holds, thus directing the operations of one of the largest and most prosperous railroad corporations in the world, having over two thousand miles of road bed, either of its own or leased, a large portion of which is quadruple tracked, and two hundred million dollars' worth of rolling stock, equipments, and other property. In conducting this vast enterprise, Mr. Depew has not been negligent of the welfare of his employees, who are numbered by thousands, and for whom, in the City of New York, a building has been provided, furnished with a library, reading-room,

gymnasium, sleeping apartments, baths and other conveniences for their comfort while off duty.

In June, 1887, Mr. Depew received the degree of LL. D. from Yale. In 1888, he was a member of the National Republican Convention, and the favorite of the New York delegation for the presidency. On the first ballot his name stood third on the list, leading Mr. Harrison's by nineteen votes; but after the third ballot he withdrew it in one of his well-timed speeches.

Mr. Depew, in addition to the presidency of the New York Central, holds that of the West Shore, and is a director in each of the leased or allied lines of the Vanderbilt system, including the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the Chicago and Northwestern. He is also a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of numerous social and charitable organizations, notably of the Union League Club of which he is president, as he also is of the association of the Yale Alumni. Reference need scarcely be made to the fact, so well known to our readers, that he holds a high rank — perhaps the highest rank — among living American orators. There is apparently no limit to his ability in the art of entertaining a company, no matter what the occasion, or the subject under discussion. His addresses at the Centennial celebration of the formation of the New York government in July, 1877; at the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, in New York Harbor, in October, 1886; at the memorial services for Ex-President Arthur at Albany, in April, 1887; at the Washington Centennial in New York in April, 1889; before a committee of the United States Senate, urging the claims of New York to the Columbian Exhibition, in January, 1890, and at the unveiling of the Greeley statue

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in the same year, may be instanced as specimens of his choicest efforts. The volume of "After-dinner Speeches," issued in 1890, will afford great pleasure to the reader, although types fail to preserve the inimitable charm of the Speaker's delivery.

Mr. Depew was married in November, 1871, to Miss Elise Hegeman. Mrs. Depew, who died on the 7th of May, 1893, although an accomplished musician and linguist, and, like her husband, a member of a good family, appeared in society with comparative infrequency, devoting herself by preference, in accordance with her domestic tastes, to the supervision of her son's education, or assisting her husband in his business affairs, acting for several years in the capacity of his private secretary.





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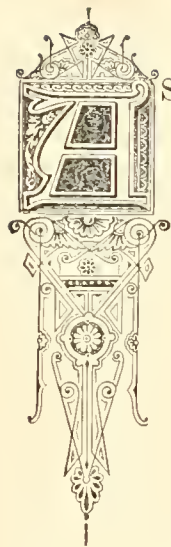
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1867
1868

JOHN G. CARLISLE.



As the representative exponent of the principles of the Democratic party at the present day, we have selected John Griffin Carlisle of Kentucky, a profoundly thoughtful man; physically indolent, but a wonderful brain worker, and a thoroughly honest believer in the doctrine that a considerable reduction in the rates of duty imposed upon imported commodities, so that the tariff revenue should suffice to meet the requirements of an economically administered government, and no more, is imperatively necessary for the welfare of the people of the country in general, and for that of the agricultural portion of the community in particular.

Mr. Carlisle is tall, spare, once black-haired, though his thinning locks are now tinged with gray, and has deep-set gray eyes and a sallow complexion which suggests a torpid liver. Indefatigably studious, law, history and political economy engrossing the greater part of his attention, he has bent over his books, early and late, until his shoulders have acquired a slight stoop, not uncommon among men of letters. His clean-shaven face and dress of unvaried black and white give him a clerical air, an effect which is heightened by his manner, which is more reserved than that of the typical Kentuckian. His utterance is rapid, but his voice is nicely modulated, making him a most agreeable speaker, and his words always have weight and command attention. He is a party leader, especially in all matters relating to finance, but he is not in the ordinary sense of the term, a party

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manager. He conducts a congressional debate or assists in framing the governmental policy, more ably and successfully than he pulls the wires in a political campaign — in short he possesses the qualities and instincts of a statesman, rather than the mere adroitness of a politician.

He was born in the extreme northern section of the Blue Grass State, in that part of Campbell County which is now Kenton County, on the 5th of September 1835. Being the youngest son in the numerous family of Lilbon H. Carlisle, a planter of good Virginia stock, but by no means wealthy, his advantages were necessarily somewhat limited, but such as they were, he improved them to the best of his ability, neglecting his duties on the farm for the sake of his books, to such an extent as to acquire the reputation of being lazy. With the exception of the instruction received in the common schools, he is self-educated. His visits to Covington with loads of farm produce, and doubtless to the Queen City of the West on the opposite bank of the Ohio, brought him in contact with urban society, and increased his discontent with a farmer's life until he decided to abandon it, and fit himself to become a lawyer. For a time, he taught school, at first in the country, and afterward in Covington, going to that city in 1855. Later he became a law student, and in March, 1858, in his twenty-third year, he was admitted as a practitioner at the Kentucky Bar.

From the day that Mr. Carlisle made his first plea he enjoyed a reputation for legal sagacity and eloquence which increased rapidly in a degree commensurate with the growth of his professional business. He was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1860. During the War of the Rebellion, his State remained nominally loyal, though large numbers of her citizens entered the ranks of the insurgents. Mr. Carlisle took no part in the struggle personally, but continued his practice at Covington. His own sentiments were in favor of the perpetuation of the

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Federal authority, and opposed to secession ; but he was quite tolerant of those who held contrary opinions. In 1864, Mr. Carlisle declined a nomination as one of the electors who should cast the vote of the State of Kentucky against the reëlection of President Lincoln. He was elected in 1866, to the Kentucky Senate and again in 1869.

Mr. Carlisle's first appearance in national politics was in July, 1868, when he was a delegate at large for Kentucky to the Democratic National Convention at New York, at which Horatio Seymour was nominated for the presidency. For the following nine years he continued his political activity within the limits of his native State, where he became highly popular, and obtained a practice larger than that of any other member of the bar. Since he has entered the domain of statesmanship he has been obliged to relinquish this practice with its attendant substantial income, so that while he is unquestionably the ablest member of President Cleveland's Cabinet, he is probably the poorest in this world's goods. In June, 1871, he resigned his seat in the State Senate, having been nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. He was elected, qualified in September, and served a full term of four years. In 1876 he was an alternate presidential elector and in the same year was elected a member of Congress.

Mr. Carlisle began his congressional career at the extra session of the Forty-Fifth Congress in October, 1877. He was reëlected to each succeeding Congress during the following eleven years, his entire service, on the floor and in the Speaker's chair covering a period of twelve years and a half. His especial attention was given to legislation bearing upon the national finances, and he soon became a recognized leader upon the question of Tariff reform, of which in all its different aspects, he is a thorough master, as well as of the allied question of the revision of the excise laws. He contended earnestly that the National Treasury should not

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be diverted from its legitimate use in collecting and distributing the revenues, in order that it might be made to subserve the purposes of the money kings, and he has, since opportunity has offered, striven to put his theories into practice. In December, 1883, Mr. Carlisle was elected Speaker, and he held that office during the Forty-Eighth, Forty-Ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. Commanding ability, profound knowledge, and an innate sense of justice combined to make him one of the greatest in the list of the presiding officers of the National House. The admiration of political opponents, which, in America, is none too lavishly conceded, may be adduced as satisfactory evidence of Mr. Carlisle's sterling worth. It was clearly shown in the action of the Republican Congressmen when he retired from the Speakership in March, 1889. They presented him with a magnificent service of plate, toward which no Democrat was permitted to contribute. Upon the death of Senator J. B. Beck, of Kentucky, Mr. Carlisle was elected to fill the vacancy, and in May, 1890, he took his seat in the upper branch of Congress.

In the Democratic Convention at Chicago, in June, 1892, Senator Carlisle received a number of votes, as he had also eight years before. Soon after Mr. Cleveland's election, he announced his intention of conferring the treasury portfolio upon the distinguished Kentucky statesman, who consequently resigned his seat in the Senate in January, 1893, the resignation taking effect February 4. A month later he entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio. He is thoroughly in accord with his chief in all matters pertaining to his department, and has shown laudable firmness in refusing to pay tribute to the money lenders in order to replenish the Treasury gold supply, in which he has received the support of patriotic banking-houses in all sections of the Country. Mr. Carlisle is married and has two sons, the youngest of whom, Lilbon Logan, is his father's first assistant



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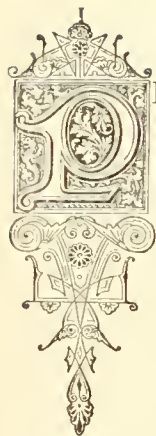


Wm. A. ...
1885

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

From Life.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.



PHILLIPS BROOKS, late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, was born in the city of Boston, on the 13th of December, 1835, and died in the same city, January 23, 1893. His father, a dealer in hardware in Dock Square, was a descendant of John Cotton, the famous puritan divine of the old Lincolnshire Boston, and afterward of its greater New England namesake; his mother, a member of the Phillips family, celebrated in the political and ecclesiastical history of the State and city. He was baptized by the pastor of the First Church, Unitarian Congregationalist; but his father having become a vestryman of St. Paul's, he was brought up in the Episcopal faith. There were five other boys in the family, of whom one lost his life in the war, and one became a man of business, while the other three entered the ministry of the same denomination as did their distinguished brother. Two of the latter survive, and also the oldest of the family, a bank official in Boston.

It was with this elder brother, William, that the future divine was most closely associated in his boyhood. Together they roamed over the ancestral acres of the Phillips estate at Andover, the summer home of the bishop in later years; together they attended the grammar school, and, in 1846, entered the gloomy old granite structure on Bedford Street, long since removed; Phillips in the Latin School, William

in the English High. Under Master Gardner, Phillips made good progress in his studies, but was not especially distinguished above his fellows in anything excepting his compositions which were even then marked by peculiar force. In 1851, he became a student at Fair Harvard, upon the roll of whose graduates stood the names of many of his ancestors and kindred.

Phillips Brooks at College was a general favorite. His physical development had been rapid, and he had already attained his towering height, though not the magnificent proportions of his maturer years. He was made ensign of the College Military Company, but could not indulge, to any great extent, in athletic sports. His scholarship was above the average in every department, and still he was not what would be called a young man of extraordinary promise. His powers of oratory were yet latent; indeed, upon consulting with President Walker with regard to a profession, that of the ministry to which he was especially attracted, was laid aside by his adviser as out of the question altogether, owing to a certain impediment in his speech; and it was only in his compositions that he stood conspicuously above his mates. He graduated in 1855.

The first position occupied by Mr. Brooks, and the only one before he took holy orders, was that of usher in the Boston Latin School. A short experience sufficed to prove that he was unfitted for the duties of a teacher. The boys were unruly, inclined to make sport of his overgrown appearance, and quick to take advantage of his manifest inability to enforce discipline. He became greatly discouraged, and it was not very reassuring to listen to the declaration of Master Gardner, that he had never known any man who failed as a teacher to succeed in any other profession; but he persevered until the close of the term for which he had been engaged. He was now strongly urged by the family rector, Dr. A. H. Vinton, of St Paul's, to study

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for the ministry. He had been able to overcome the difficulty in his speech by forming the habit of rapid utterance, for which he was so widely noted, yet he hesitated to take so important a step, and again sought counsel of the revered college president. The latter saw good cause for reversing his former decision, and bade Phillips Brooks go forward in his chosen career.

It was toward the close of the year 1857, that Mr. Brooks became a student at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Va. He was a classmate of Henry C. Potter, the present bishop of New York and the preacher at his consecration, who upon that occasion expressed his own feelings toward his friend, as well as those of thousands of others whose personal acquaintance with him was less intimate, in the words, "I love you, through and through." Under the training of wise and pious teachers he patiently investigated the dogmas of the Christian religion. He accepted their truth implicitly, but dogmatic theology was almost wholly ignored in his preaching. He felt that if it was to be his life work to make men happier and better, he could not further his aims by indulging in metaphysical disputations which were worse than profitless. His first sermons were to humble congregations of blacks and poor whites, at a mission established by the students not far from Alexandria. Nothing better illustrates the peculiar charm or effect of his style than the fact that he was listened to as eagerly, and with as much appreciation, by this simple folk, as he was in his later years by the cultured audiences of the Modern Athens, and undoubtedly he was moved in each instance by the same high impulse.

The abundant success which attended the preaching of the young student, in spite of the systematic opposition of irreligious men, attracted the attention of a committee from the parish of the Advent in Philadelphia, who were looking for a pastor. The members of this committee who visited

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Alexandria to hear for themselves, were enthusiastic in their admiration of Mr. Brooks, whom they engaged for three months, that being the longest period he would agree to, lest perchance, he should fail to give satisfaction to the parishioners. Having completed his studies, he received his ordination as deacon at the hands of Bishop Meade of Virginia, July 1, 1859, and at once assumed charge of his first parish. At the end of the three months, his settlement was made a permanent one, and he was soon afterward admitted to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania. The Church of the Advent was not a pretentious one, but the eloquence of its rector attracted overflowing congregations, and it was not long before he was called to a more extended field of usefulness at the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same city. He entered upon the duties of his second pastorate, January 1, 1862, succeeding Dr. Vinton, him who had been the spiritual adviser of his youth.

For nearly eight years longer, Mr. Brooks continued his ministrations in Philadelphia, loved and honored both as a clergyman and a citizen. At length came an invitation to return to the city of his birth, which was accepted with feelings of joy, for, pleasant as were his relations and important as were his labors, away from Boston he was, after all, but a sojourner. The position which awaited him was the rectorship of the ancient Trinity parish, left vacant by the retirement of Bishop Eastburn. The parish was worshiping in the old granite church on Summer Street, and there, on the 31st of October, 1869, Phillips Brooks preached the first sermon of his twenty-two years' pastorship, whose close was to behold him the ablest preacher of his denomination, and the foremost religious teacher of the country. The destruction of old Trinity, in the great fire of 1872, led to the building of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structure in New England, if not in the United States, whose dedication took place February 9, 1877. In 1881, Dr.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

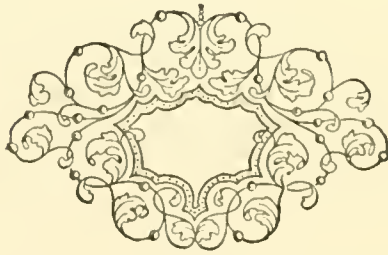
Brooks declined the appointment of preacher to Harvard University, as successor to the venerable Dr. A. P. Peabody, whose death was to follow so close upon his own, but he became one of a board of clergymen who performed the duties of the office in rotation, and greatly endeared himself to the College students.

Dr. Brooks was chosen assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1886, but did not see fit to accept the honor. In March, 1891, the Bishop of his own diocese died, and the advancement of Phillips Brooks to the episcopacy seemed a foregone conclusion. Disinterested observers who were not of his communion, were of one mind with regard to his eminent qualifications for the office, physically, intellectually and morally. He was, however, opposed by that section of the Episcopalian denomination whose opinions and practices have a mediæval drift; but broad churchmanship was triumphant, and on April 30, 1891, Dr. Brooks was elected Bishop by a decided majority in both Houses of the Convention. The ultra-conservative prelates and church officials objected to the election, but a majority concurred, and on the 14th of October, he was consecrated in Trinity Church, his two clerical brothers acting as Attending Presbyters. The other brother who entered the ministry was accidentally drowned in 1874.

Such is the simple story of the life of the large-hearted divine whose sudden demise caused such widespread sorrow. There is no need to speak here of his eloquence, his generosity or his catholicity. No one of us who had seen and heard him will ever forget the massive grandeur of his form, or the wonderful flow of his language. Phillips Brooks is gone, and it will be long ere we shall see his like again. His published works consist almost wholly of sermons; he wrote however, the Chapter on the Episcopal Church for the "Memorial History of Boston." He received the Doctorate of Divinity from Union, Harvard and Columbia, and also

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from Oxford. He visited England several times, forming the intimate acquaintance of such leaders of the Church as Dean Stanley and Canon Farrar, and preached in some of the principal English pulpits, on one occasion, before Her Majesty. His devotion to the duties of his sacred office knew no bounds, and no one who glances at the official report of his labors, will wonder that they brought him to an untimely grave. Dr. Brooks never married.



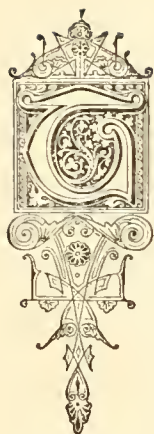


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JOHN A. BROWN
JAN 18 1881
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GROVER CLEVELAND.



HOSE who have made it their business to search among the colonial records of New England, assure us that the pedigree of Grover Cleveland, twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States, is to be traced through seven generations of clergymen, farmers and well-to-do-tradesmen, to Moses Cleveland, an immigrant from Ipswich, in England, in or about the year 1635. At the time of his birth, March 18, 1837, his father, Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Caldwell, N. J. In honor of the memory of one of the former pastors of this church, Mr. Cleveland christened his third son, the fifth of his nine children, Stephen Grover; but the first name has been allowed to fall into disuse.

From his fourth year until his fourteenth, Grover Cleveland's home was at Fayetteville, in Central New York, not far from Syracuse. Here he attended the common school and the academy, and here he played at ball and kite and top, engaged in various pranks, got into quarrels, and did a great many very ordinary things, such as have been recorded of every boy who has grown to be a great man, since the world began. He was a good scholar, but soon his studies had to be interrupted that he might begin to earn his own living. At twelve, he was placed behind the counter of a general country store, where for a year he worked hard to please his employer, not wholly neglecting his books, either.

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In 1851, the family removed to Clinton, N. Y., the seat of Hamilton College, at which institution it was Grover's ambition to pursue his studies. His elder brother, William, did enter the college, and in due time graduated, and became, like his father, a clergyman; but Grover was doomed to disappointment. A short time was spent in a preparatory school, and then he was again obliged to seek employment for his own support. He returned to his former situation at Fayetteville, and there remained two years longer. Following the death of his father, in October, 1853, about a month after his installation at Holland Patent, near Utica, came a general separation of the family, and Grover obtained a position as tutor and accountant in an institution for the blind, in New York City.

Young Cleveland remained in the metropolis about a year. He was desirous of entering the legal profession, but could find no good opening in New York, and so, after spending a short time with his mother, he borrowed twenty-five dollars of a generous neighbor, and set out westward to seek his fortune. At Buffalo he had an uncle named Allen, who had once been a lawyer, but who was now the owner of an extensive stock farm. Mr. Allen persuaded his nephew to remain with him during the summer—it was in 1855—assisting him in the farm work and also in the preparation of "The American Short Horn Herd Book" which he was compiling for publication. The work was agreeable to the young man, and his home a pleasant one, and in the fall his uncle obtained for him a clerkship in the office of a Buffalo lawyer.

Grover Cleveland was eighteen years old when he began the study of the law, and he pursued it with great diligence for four years, being admitted to the bar in May, 1859. Meanwhile, he had come of age, and began to vote the Democratic ticket and work at the polls for the success of his party. In the most memorable of all our presidential

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campaigns, that of 1860, he acted with the Breckinridge, or slaveholders' faction of the democracy, casting a vote which helped to precipitate the Civil War, although probably intended to avert that awful catastrophe. When the President called for troops to compel the rebellious States to return to their allegiance, a family council was held, and it was decided that Grover should remain at home and attend to his constantly increasing business, while two of his brothers should go to defend the flag. When the flagging patriotism of the North rendered necessary a draft in 1863, Mr. Cleveland's name was the first one in Buffalo to be drawn, and he promptly provided a substitute to serve in his place.

In 1863, Mr. Cleveland was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie County, and the ill health of his chief caused the burden of the duties of the office to devolve upon him. He was, thereby, brought into still greater prominence; in 1865, received the Democratic nomination for the district attorneyship, and by his personal popularity attracted to himself nearly enough Republican votes to gain him the election. Four years passed away, during which Mr. Cleveland attained a high position among the lawyers of his State, and then he was again a candidate for office—the Erie shrievalty. This time he was successful by a narrow majority, being indebted for his election, then, as he has been upon every occasion since, to the suffrages of citizens who were not wholly in accord with his political beliefs. Leaving his private business to his partners, he entered upon his duties as sheriff, January 1, 1871, and he held the office for three years, fulfilling its requirements with the business-like fidelity which has invariably marked his course in public affairs. At the close of his term, being by the law of New York ineligible for reëlection he quietly resumed his practice. Twice while sheriff he was called upon to inflict the extreme penalty of the law in capital cases.

The year 1875 was rendered memorable by the sudden

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death of Mr. Cleveland's junior partner, Oscar Folsom, father of the lady who is now the mistress of the White House.

It happened in 1881 that the people of Buffalo were brought to believe that their city government was not being properly administered, and that a "reform" was desirable, in which the main feature should be the election of Grover Cleveland as mayor. He was chosen by a handsome majority, and was sworn in January 2, 1882. He made recommendations which failed to meet with the approval of the City Council, and in turn vetoed measures of theirs which he considered unwise, thereby gaining an amount of notoriety, far beyond the city limits, which no previous mayor of Buffalo had enjoyed. No other Democrat in the State of New York was so much admired by the members of both political parties, and therefore the Democratic leaders acted wisely in placing him, in 1882, in nomination for the governorship. The Republican nomination, although in itself unexceptionable, was dictated by those self-appointed leaders, whose rule a large and constantly increasing portion of the party refuse to recognize, and the result was that Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor by the abnormally large majority of one hundred and ninety-three thousand.

Governor Cleveland was inaugurated on the 1st of January, 1883, being now in his forty-sixth year, and still a bachelor. He eschewed all ostentation, and gave directions to the attendants at the Executive Chamber, to "admit anyone who asks to see the governor." He did not foresee that he would one day be obliged, in a still more exalted station, to give orders of a contrary tenor, in sheer desperation at the persecutions of office-seekers. He was probably the most indefatigable worker who ever occupied the office of Governor of New York. His strict attention to the State's business, caused a neglect of ceremonial observations which was by no means pleasing to the fine society of Albany. He used his veto power freely to check imperfect or bad legislation, with-

out regard to the political party by which such legislation had been promoted. He especially showed his independence by signing bills, abolishing sinecures, or cutting off perquisites of office in cases where the loss would surely fall upon members of his own party, and it is generally conceded that he justified the confidence which had been so emphatically reposed in him at the polls.

It was to be expected that the man who could draw a hundred thousand votes away from the Republican candidate in New York, should be looked to by many Democrats, both in New York and elsewhere, as a candidate for the presidency. He was nominated on the second ballot at Chicago, in July, 1884. His candidacy was supported by a large number of Republicans, while many more cast their votes for the Prohibition nominee, or withheld them altogether. After the election in November, the result remained in doubt for several days, owing to the remarkable closeness of the vote in New York, upon which either party must depend for success. It was finally ascertained that Mr. Cleveland would receive two hundred and nineteen electoral votes, and his Republican opponent, Mr. Blaine, one hundred and eighty-two. Thus, for the first time in the history of the country, a President was chosen who was absolutely without experience in public affairs outside of his own State.

Mr. Cleveland resigned the governorship of New York, January 5, 1885, having held it a little over two years, and took the oath of office as President of the United States, on the 4th of the following March. The government patronage had been in the hands of the Republicans for twenty-four years, and Mr. Cleveland was beset by swarms of applicants for every office at his disposal, yet he made an honest endeavor to put business before politics in making his appointments. That his success was not abundant was owing to the coolness of the support received from party associates. The Senate was opposed to him politically throughout his ad-

ministration, although the House, in both Congresses was Democratic. There was, however, but little friction between the Executive and the Senate in the matter of appointments. On the 25th of November, 1885, Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died, and the office remained vacant during the remainder of the four years. As the law then stood, in case of Mr. Cleveland's death, the Republican president *pro tempore* of the Senate would become President, in opposition to the will of the people. Mr. Cleveland called attention to this state of affairs in his first message, and Congress promptly passed an act, placing the members of the Cabinet, in a fixed order, in the presidential succession in event of the death of both President and Vice-President.

Mr. Cleveland's first term was a time of general prosperity. The public debt was reduced two hundred millions. With peace at home and with foreign nations, no occasion arose to call forth the ability of the President as a statesman, but in his messages to Congress, he displayed an admirable knowledge of public affairs. His administration was eminently a business one; the Senate and House being under the control of opposing parties, political legislation was rendered impracticable. His honesty of purpose, and his sturdy refusal to court popularity, was peculiarly shown by his persistent vetoes of bills conferring military pensions upon persons, who were, in his judgment, unworthy of them. On the 2d of June, 1886, Mr. Cleveland was married at the White House, to Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter, as we have already stated, of a former law partner.

Upon several occasions President Cleveland warned Congress of certain dangers which threatened the Nation owing to the existence of a large surplus in the National Treasury. In his message at the opening of the Fiftieth Congress, he made the removal of that surplus, by means of reductions in the tariff, the test of party fealty. His views were em-

bodied in the "Mills bill," which passed in July, 1888, but failed of course, to pass the Senate. The Republican leaders accepted the gage of battle, and the campaign of 1888 was conducted upon the tariff issue. On the 6th of June, at St. Louis, Mr. Cleveland was renominated by acclamation, an honor accorded to no Democratic candidate since 1840, when Martin Van Buren was nominated without a vote. The Republicans asked the suffrages of the people for Benjamin Harrison and a continuance of the policy of protection for American manufacturers. The contest resulted in Mr. Cleveland's defeat, only eighteen States with one hundred and sixty-eight electoral votes, giving him their support, while Mr. Harrison received the two hundred and thirty-three votes of twenty States.

Mr. Cleveland retired to private life on the 4th of March, 1889, carrying with him the respect even of those who could not agree with his political opinions. "The best thing to do with ex-Presidents" he said, "is to leave them alone to earn an honest living like other people," and accordingly he resumed his law practice in New York. But while preserving all proper dignity, he remained, beyond question, the leading Democrat of the land. Some opposition was manifested to him — singularly enough it took its rise in his own State — but it made little progress, and none among the better elements of the party. It was a foregone conclusion that he should again become the Democratic standard-bearer, and in the National Convention at Chicago in June, 1892, he was nominated, not indeed by acclamation, but upon the first ballot, his principal opponent being Senator Hill of New York, who had succeeded him in the governorship. The campaign issue was the same as before — the Tariff — but the Republicans had presumed unduly upon their success in 1888. The McKinley tariff act, increasing the rates on certain imported articles, and apparently increasing the average rate, proved more unpopular than the Mills act

GROVER CLEVELAND.

which proposed a reduction, endangering native industries. At the election in November, 1892, the Republicans met with the most severe defeat which they ever experienced, Mr. Harrison, who also was renominated, receiving only one hundred and forty-five electoral votes. The Democrats not only gave their own candidate two hundred and thirty-three electoral votes, but by shrewd combinations, or "fusions," in six States they gave twenty-two votes to a third candidate, James B. Weaver, the nominee of the so-called "People's Party."

Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President of the United States for the second time, March 4, 1893. It will come within the province of a future writer to tell the story of President Cleveland's second term, with both Houses of Congress, nominally at least, in sympathy with him — the story of its success or of its failure. We can do no more than to bespeak for him, the cordial and patriotic support of every true American, in his endeavors to execute faithfully the laws of our beloved Country.



[illegible]



JOHN J. HARRIS
1861-1865
MAJOR

GEORGE A. CUSTER.



GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER was born at New Rumley, O., December 5, 1839. From his earliest childhood he had soldierly longings, and delighted to go to muster with his father, and be put through the manual of arms. From his tenth to his twelfth year, and again from his fourteenth to his sixteenth, he lived in Monroe, Mich., with a half-sister, and attended the academy in that place, after which he taught school for a year at Hopedale, O. All through his boyhood he ardently hoped to one day enter the army. His ambition was West Point, but he was poor, without influential friends and, worse still, the son of a Democrat while the Congressman from his district was a radical Republican. At length, however, he made a manly personal application to his Congressman, and after some delay, he received his appointment as a cadet in 1857. Before the completion of his course, the war had broken out. Custer's standing was not of the best and the withdrawal of the disloyal cadets from the South left him at the bottom of his class. He graduated in July, 1861, being subjected at almost the last moment to a court-martial for some slight breach of discipline.

Commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Cavalry, he was at once ordered to Washington, and from thence to his company at Centreville, being entrusted with dispatches from General Scott to General McDowell. After the first battle of Bull Run, in which he was engaged only to a slight ex-

GEORGE A. CUSTER.

tent, he was detailed for a while for duty on General Philip Kearney's staff. During the fall he left the army on sick leave, and when he returned, in February, 1862, he was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry. He was with McClellan in the abortive advance upon Manassas and the unfortunate Peninsular campaign, and distinguished himself on several occasions by his bravery, especially by a reconnoissance of the enemy's lines on the Chickahominy, May 22, for which he was personally complimented by General McClellan, and appointed on his staff, with the rank of captain. For General McClellan, Custer always retained an intense admiration, and undertook a defense of his conduct at a later day, when it had come to be almost universally criticised with severity. He remained upon his staff until the close of the Maryland campaign in November when McClellan was removed for incompetency, and Captain Custer was left to wait orders.

The ensuing winter was spent, partly at Monroe, where the dashing young staff officer was a lion in society, and partly in aiding McClellan to draw up his reports. In April, 1863, he returned to his company in the Cavalry Corps of the reorganized Army of the Potomac under General Hooker, and was soon attached to the staff of General Pleasanton. His conspicuous bravery in the brilliant cavalry skirmishes during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and especially at Aldie, Va., June 16, won for him a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the Gettysburg campaign he commanded the Michigan brigade in Kilpatrick's division of the Cavalry Corps. His rapid promotion was regarded at first with disfavor by many of his subordinates, over whom he had been advanced; gray headed colonels of twice his age, among them; but they soon came to appreciate his real worth, and to respect him accordingly, notwithstanding the boyish vanity which led him to adorn his uniform with all the trappings and insignia of rank, which the regulations could in any way be construed to allow.

GEORGE A. CUSTER.

The story of General Custer's marriage is a romantic one. His bride was a lady of Monroe, whom he had admired for many years, even before making her formal acquaintance, and whose social position was supposed to be higher than his own. The attentions of Captain Custer of McClellan's staff were at first coldly received, owing to the remembrance of certain habits of dissipation contracted at West Point; but his sister's influence had led to the entire abandonment of these habits, and the attachment soon became mutual. The lady's father, however, a Judge, refused his consent to the match, and forbade all correspondence between the parties, a prohibition which Custer very honorably respected, as long as it continued. It was not until the stars graced Custer's shoulders, that the daughter by her entreaties succeeded in softening the Judge's heart. His objections being at length overcome, General Custer obtained a leave of absence and was married at Monroe, February 9, 1864, to Elizabeth Bacon. Mrs. Custer accompanied the General to the army, was almost constantly with him, both during the war and after its close, except in actual engagements, and since his lamented death has published interesting memoirs of her brave husband.

During Sheridan's valley campaign, Custer was promoted to a division command. His daring exploits became a favorite theme for newspaper correspondents, and brought him great popularity at the loyal North. He was barely twenty-five when he was brevetted Major-General, the youngest man, it is said, who ever attained so high a military rank, and it was he who had the honor to receive Lee's flag of truce at Appomattox. After the grand review he accompanied Sheridan to Texas, and there, in March, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was now offered a high position in the Mexican Service, and applied for leave of absence that he might accept it. The permission was refused, but in July he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the

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newly formed Seventh United States Cavalry, and shortly afterward ordered to duty in Kansas. In the spring and summer of 1867, he was engaged in his first Indian expedition, under command of General W. S. Hancock. Very little was accomplished, except to irritate the savages and render them more implacable; but Custer, for a technical breach of discipline, was subjected to a court-martial, and condemned to a year's suspension from rank and pay.

In September, 1868, Custer was reinstated by General Sheridan, and he followed "Little Phil" in his winter campaign against the Cheyennes. Under his command, on November 27, the Seventh Cavalry inflicted a severe defeat upon a large band of savages on the Washita River, in the Indian Territory. Later in the winter he took a prominent part in the operations against various other tribes and as a result, secured a lasting peace for the Southern Kansas frontier. Now followed four peaceful years, spent in different posts in Kansas and Kentucky. He was fond of the chase, kept a remarkably fine kennel of dogs, and had plenty of leisure time in which to entertain the visitors who came to see the already famous Indian fighter. Prominent among the tourists whom he thus met was the Russian Grand Duke, Alexis, whom, in the winter of 1872, he accompanied on a buffalo hunt. Part of his time was also devoted to literary work, writing and publishing reminiscences of his army life.

In the summer of 1873, General Custer was sent with his regiment on an expedition to protect the surveyors of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Yellowstone Valley in Montana. Here he was brought in contact with the warlike Sioux, under the command of the famous chief, Sitting Bull, in several sharp engagements. Not long after his return from this expedition, he was placed in command of Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck, now the capital of North Dakota, and this was his home for the three remaining years of his life. In July, 1874, he was sent to explore the

Black Hills, to ascertain, if possible, the correctness of the reported abundance of gold in that region. He met with but little opposition from the Indians upon this occasion; but the expedition and the inroads of miners by which it was followed, were regarded by the Sioux as an infringement upon their treaty rights, and the ultimate consequence was the short, but bloody war, in which our hero lost his life.

In the spring of 1876, the hostility of Sitting Bull's band became so marked, that the Government determined to fit out a strong body of troops to overawe it, and if possible, capture its leader. It was ascertained that the Indians had massed their forces somewhere in the Yellowstone Valley in Southern Montana, and the plan of campaign was to advance upon them in three divisions, one from the West, under General Gibbon, one from the South under General Crook, and one from the East under General Terry who held the chief command. Custer had hoped to direct one of these columns himself, but, owing it is said, to some official jealousy at Washington and elsewhere, he was restricted to the command of his own Seventh Cavalry regiment, under General Terry. Unfortunately, when the Indian trail was discovered, the number of the savages was underestimated, and this fact, taken in connection with Custer's natural impetuosity, led to the untimely end of that gallant officer and a large part of his brave soldiers.

Crook was out-generaled and driven back, but Terry and Gibbon effected a junction on the 1st of June. Scouting parties were sent out, but met with no Indians although their traces were found in the tributary valleys, south of the Yellowstone. On the 22d Custer was detailed with his regiment to make a reconnoissance in force, and on the 25th discovered the savage enemy on the Little Big Horn. His orders left much to his own discretion, but advised deferring the attack, until the remainder of the column could come to his assistance. Fearful lest his wily foe should elude him,

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he took the responsibility of giving battle to a greatly superior force. Dividing his regiment into three battalions, so as to attack the enemy in the front and both flanks, he went into his last fight with five companies, and of that devoted band, only one human being, a friendly Indian scout, escaped to tell the story. Overpowered by the swarm of infuriated savages, but fighting with desperation, first one company, commanded by Custer's brother-in-law makes a stand, and every man is slain. A little further on a second company shares the same fate. Again a stand is made, every soldier determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, and now the brave and true-hearted hero falls. General Custer was among the last to die, disdaining to escape with the scout. A moment more, and not a white man remained alive.

The battlefield on the Little Big Horn has been made a National cemetery, and a monument erected upon it in Custer's honor. When his remains were identified, they were found to be un mutilated, the Indians having forborne to insult after death one whom they had so greatly feared while alive. With him fell two brothers, Captain Tom, and Boston, and also a nephew. General Custer was a man of few faults and many virtues, the noblest victim of the vicious policy so long pursued by our Government in its dealings with the Red-man. He was buried at West Point in 1877, with full military honors.





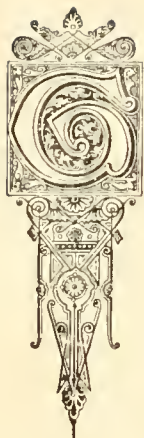


WILLIAM
GILLESPIE
WATSON

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

From a recent painting of the Governor by William T. Mathews.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.



GOVERNOR McKINLEY, regarded at home and abroad as the foremost champion of the principle of protection to American manufacturing and labor interests, through duties imposed upon imports, was born January 29, 1844, at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio. He received his education at the academy in Poland, in an adjoining county, and was only seventeen years of age when he enlisted in the 23d regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which Rutherford B. Hayes was Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, and which placed upon its colors the names of South Mountain, Antietam, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and many another hard fought field. He was mustered in as a private June 11, 1861. In the following April he became Commissary-Sergeant, and on the 24th of September, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company E. February 7, 1863, was subsequently transferred to Companies K. and A., and on July 25, 1864, was commissioned Captain of Company G. Exactly a year later he was honorably discharged with his command, having in the meanwhile served for some time as an aid-de-camp, and Assistant Adjutant-General, and received the brevet of Major.

With the return of peace, Major McKinley studied law, and after his admission to the bar in 1867, he settled at Canton, the capital of Stark County, of which he was, from 1869 to 1871, the prosecuting attorney. He was elected to Congress in 1876, and took his seat in October, 1877. He was re-

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elected six times, but his seat in the Forty-Eighth Congress was successfully contested by a Democrat. In 1888 Mr. McKinley was chairman of the platform committee of the Republican National Convention, and during the ensuing campaign was brought into prominence as an advocate of the principle of protection. He interpreted the Republican victory as a popular decision, not only against a reduction of the tariff, but also in favor of an increase, and his national reputation is founded upon his advocacy of the tariff bill, which, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he introduced April 16, 1890, and which, after prolonged debates, was approved on the 1st of October. He presided over the Republican Convention of 1892.

Mr. McKinley shared in the general defeat of his party in November, 1890, and retired from Congress March 4, 1891; but in June he was nominated for the governorship of Ohio in opposition to Governor James E. Campbell. Both gentlemen participated actively in the canvass, which was free from all discourteous personalities, and Mr. McKinley was elected by a plurality of twenty-one thousand votes.

The impression that the duties on imports were to be enormously increased by the McKinley bill led to the political revolution which gave, in 1891, the Lower House of Congress, and in 1893 the entire control of the government into the hands of the Democratic party. The fact that the average duties, instead of being increased by the tariff of 1890, have actually been reduced from 29 per cent. to 26 per cent. in 1891 and 22 per cent. in 1892 has encouraged the Republicans to insist upon the correctness of their position, and many of them are enthusiastic supporters of Governor McKinley as a presidential candidate. He was unanimously renominated for the governorship in June, 1893, and the spontaneous tenders of assistance from political enemies equally with his friends during his recent financial troubles afford unerring testimony to his personal worth.



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WILLIAM W. BROWN
OF THE
YOUNG MEN

THOMAS A. EDISON.

From Life.

THOMAS A. EDISON.



WE have already given our readers some account of two immortal investigators of the wonderful phenomena of that least understood of all the subtle forces of nature, electricity, and we now present a third, certainly their peer, and in the estimation of many, their superior. The man who shares with Franklin and Morse the highest honors in the field of electrical discovery and invention, is Thomas Alva Edison, of Orange,

N. J. He is a native of Ohio, having been born at Milan, in that state, on the 11th of February, 1847. Fortunately for him, his mother, who was from Massachusetts, was an educated woman and had been a school teacher in Canada. To her alone he was indebted for his instruction in boyhood, as, with the exception of two months only, he attended no other school than that of the home. The mother's work was admirably performed, for, before his tenth year, Thomas was a student of such profound scientific treatises as "Newton's Principia," and "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines," read Hume and Gibbon with pleasure, and devoured such abstruse philosophical works as "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy" with intelligence and profit. When seven years of age he removed with his parents to Port Huron, Mich.

There is probably no situation in which a bright, intelligent boy can keep more fully abreast of the times, than in that of a "train-boy," and it was in that capacity that young Edison, when only twelve years old, began the battle of life. In that battle he has met with remarkably few defeats, though the struggle has sometimes been a severe one. He

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had not long been engaged in the business of selling newspapers, fruit, and other wares on the railroad, when he succeeded in obtaining a monopoly for the section of the Grand Trunk between his home at Port Huron, and the city of Detroit. The energetic lad found many friends to assist him. Newspaper foremen allowed him to see the "headlines" in type, in advance of publication, so that he could calculate upon the number of copies he could probably sell; telegraph operators consented to bulletin these headlines at the way stations, so that he would find his customers eagerly awaiting his arrival, and after some great battle of the Rebellion, he often disposed of his stock of papers at a considerable premium. As his business increased, he employed assistants, and for four years, not only supported himself, but also brought in a handsome income for his parents.

As a train-boy, Edison had no idle time. He attempted to read every book in the Detroit public library, but after going through fifteen feet of shelving, decided that a judicious selection would be more profitable. He made himself familiar with the mechanism of the locomotive, and with unbounded confidence in his own ability, occasionally took the place of a sleepy engineer — not always with the best results.

Having procured some old type he printed (without any press) and sold several hundred copies weekly of the *Grand Trunk Herald*. He also took up the study of chemistry, his laboratory (as likewise his printing office) being the corner of a freight or baggage car which was conceded to him until an unfortunate accident led to his summary expulsion. But the subject of interest to him beyond all others was the Telegraph. He observed its operation, read books upon it, and together with an acquaintance improvised a "private line" with some second hand apparatus. Finally, one of the station agents, whose little daughter Edison rescued from being run over by a train, gave him out of gratitude, night lessons in operating, and so apt a

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student was he, that in five months he accepted a position in the Port Huron office, although the salary was far less than his earnings as a train-boy. He was now sixteen years of age.

As a telegraph operator, Edison was not a success. He never remained long in one place, but for the next five years was a wanderer from city to city, through the West and South. He was by no means lacking in ability, but his passion for investigation and study, interfered seriously with his attention to duty, and his persistent efforts to improve the efficiency of the telegraph, especially by solving the problem of duplex transmission, were looked upon as little short of lunacy. At times he even felt the pinchings of poverty. At Indianapolis he made his first invention, the automatic repeater. Later, at Memphis, he put it in operation, was complimented by the management for his ingenuity and — discharged. During this period of transition from news-boy to professional inventor, Edison devoted considerable time to perfecting his handwriting, finally developing a very beautiful backhand combining the highest degree of legibility and rapidity. He also wrote a work on electricity, which was not published. For his two closing years as an operator he was a resident of Boston, and had charge of a busy wire to New York. In Boston, where he came in 1868 at the age of twenty-one, he continued his private experiments on a larger scale than ever before. One product of his fertile brain was a vote recorder, which he fondly hoped the Legislature of Massachusetts, and of other States, would adopt; but, unfortunately it was calculated to do just what legislative politicians do not wish to have done, expedite the public business, and so it proved valueless.

Edison left Boston penniless, and sought in New York for employment, which, after another season of deprivation, he found with the *Laws Gold Reporting Telegraph Company* in 1871. From that time his career has been one of un-

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interrupted success. He had not been in his new situation long, before he devised his Stock Quotation Printer, which has been a valuable source of income to him. The Stock Telegraph and Western Union Companies jointly provided him with a large workshop at Newark, N. J., and there, with abundant capital at his command, he began his wonderful series of inventions, chiefly, though not wholly electrical, which have given him a world wide celebrity. In 1872, his duplex, and in 1874, his quadruplex telegraph, were perfected, the latter of which has effected a saving of half a million yearly to the Western Union Company. He is intensely interested in his work and has been known to labor sixty hours consecutively, without sleep, an achievement which would of course have been impossible, had not his habits of life been faultlessly simple. At length, his exertions having begun to show their effects upon his health, he terminated his engagement at Newark, and being now married, removed in 1876 to Menlo Park, N. J.

Mr. Edison established a laboratory at Menlo Park for experimenting purposes, unequalled in the world. Unlike those of scores of imitators and rivals, his inventions have almost all a practical value, and have brought him not only fame, but wealth as well. He has not indeed escaped the common scourge of inventors, lawsuits, many of which have been decided in his favor, while some are yet pending. To his genius are due the carbon speaking telephone and the incandescent electric light. The phonograph, greatly improved in 1888, and popularly regarded as his masterpiece, is not an electric, but a purely mechanical device. But we will not attempt a list, even of the more important of his inventions — such a list would be incomplete before it went to press. Mr. Edison has received the degree of Ph. D. from Union College, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, but is modestly averse to the laudations of his innumerable admirers.

JB

